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Historic Resources

A STUDY OF ANGLICAN CHURCH BUILDINGS IN MANITOBA

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Artist's rendering of St. James Anglican Church, c.1855. (PAM)

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Publications of the Historic Resources Branch are intended to increase public awareness of Manitoba's architectural heritage. Additional information about existing church buildings, as well as corrections and comment concerning the study are welcomed. Please write the Chief of Architectural History, Historic Resources Branch, 3rd Floor, 177 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3B 0W5.

PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS

HRB	Historic Resources Branch: Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation
LGD	Local Government District
PAM	Provincial Archives of Manitoba

PREFACE

Since the earliest years of the Red River Settlement, the Anglican Church has played an important role in the life of Manitobans. Established as the Church of England, Anglicanism was a faith first brought to Western Canada by missionaries and the men of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is one of the founding Christian religions of modern Canada with a long history and roots deep in our social culture. The Anglican churches which stand today are a material record of that history. Some, because of great age, beauty or historical associations are of national importance; others are the simple expression of human life. This survey attempts to place these churches in an historical and architectural context. While it has been undertaken to evaluate those churches which have been nominated as provincial heritage sites, it is our hope that it will be of help to all those interested in Manitoba and its architecture.

The material found here is divided into two sections. The first provides an overview of the development of Anglican church building in terms of architectural style, building materials and building techniques. Moreover, individual churches have been selected as representative examples of certain trends. The second section consists of a building inventory, undertaken in 1987, comprising 231 churches. It includes all Anglican churches presently used by active congregations. An attempt has also been made to include those Anglican churches which survive but are now abandoned or have been put to other uses. These are surprisingly numerous, and many former churches which have taken on a new life, for example as a storage shed or a granary. Undoubtedly, not all of these have been found and the Historic Resources Branch would be grateful for information of others which might be added to the list.

The methodology of this study has been straightforward. For the most part we have relied on secondary sources and information provided by congregations themselves. Dozens of people across the province have given us the benefit of their knowledge: directions to churches tucked away on country roads; the names of almost forgotten builders; or the true identity of a church in a new guise. To them we are most grateful. The ministers of the Church have been particularly helpful, responding almost without exception to a questionnaire sent to every parish in the province. However, it would be misleading to ignore certain limitations. It was not possible to visit every church included here while time allowed only a brief review of Anglican church records. Nonetheless it is already clear that the surviving Anglican churches of the province comprise what is by any standard an interesting and historic group of buildings.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

Defined in the simplest terms, Anglicanism is that church in Christianity whose members are in communion with the See of Canterbury, the prime episcopate of the Church of England. While the Anglican Church of Canada has retained this link with the English Church, it is today a fully independent, self-governing body with rules of practice somewhat different from those pertaining in England. Anglicanism is often considered a Protestant church, but this is true only with several qualifications. For instance the church has retained an episcopal structure, that is a heirarchy of bishops, and its services still adhere to a tradition of ritual held in common with Catholicism.

Because of its position as the established Church of England, Anglicanism was introduced to Manitoba at an early stage in the province's history. Through the combined efforts of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Church Missionary Society, the first Anglican minister, Reverend John West, was sent to Manitoba in 1820. His responsibility was twofold: to minister to the needs of the Protestant settlers at Red River; and to preach the Gospel to the Native population. These tasks dominated the work of the church for the next fifty years.[1]

For most of the nineteenth century the practical matters of church administration, including funding and the training of ministers, was handled by the Church Missionary Society based in England. Additional help was given by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (S.P.C.K.), another of the great English missionary societies. But this was only a provisional arrangement. The appointment of David Anderson as the Bishop of Rupert's Land in 1849 was the first step in a process leading to eventual autonomy for Anglicans in Manitoba. From the 1870s onwards, the vast district of Rupert's Land was gradually broken up into separate dioceses each with its own bishop, thus creating an administrative structure which lasts to the present day. At the same time the Bishop of Rupert's Land, resident at St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, assumed greater and greater responsibility for the administration of the church.

Today the Bishop of Rupert's Land is Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land, a jurisidiction extending east to northwestern Ontario and west to British Columbia. Since 1893 the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land has been a member of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, governing body of the Church across the

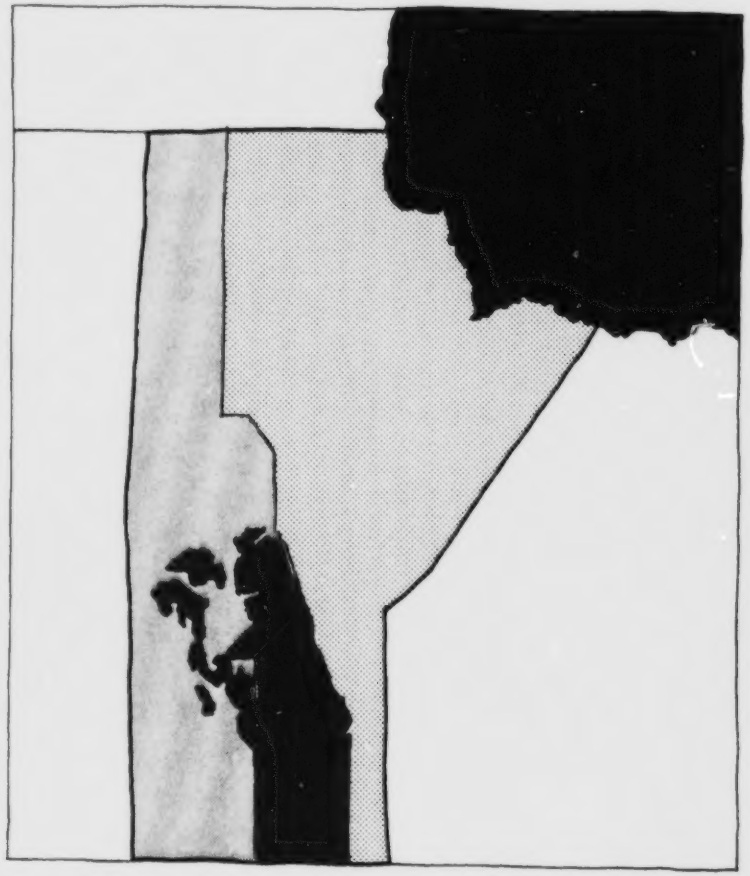

Figure 1. The Province of Manitoba is divided amongst three dioceses: Brandon to the left, Rupert's Land lower centre and Keewatin to the right.

country. Besides the diocese of Rupert's Land, the Province of Manitoba includes the diocese of Brandon, established in 1913, and part of the diocese of Keewatin founded in 1899 (*Fig. 1*).

The administrative changes effecting the church in Manitoba at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries tock place against a background of rapid growth. In 1891 Anglicans were, after the Presbyterians, the largest religious group in the Province with 20% of the population. Over the succeeding decades they retained this position so that in absolute numbers their membership quadrupled from 30,000 in 1891 to 121,000 in 1921.[2] During these decades hundreds of churches were constructed across the province, and many of the churches included in this survey date from this period. Besides establishing parishes and ministering to local congregations, the church was developing in other ways. Committed to the education of a local clergy, the church undertook the expansion of St. John's College, a founding member of the University of Manitoba. In the early 1900s Anglicans opened a lodging and coffee house for transient men in Winnipeg. Finally the church supported and ran schools for the Native people, including those at Middlechurch and Elkhorn.[3]

Since 1945 the administration of the church has been marked by greater centralization in the south and an expansion of the northern ministry made possible by the use of aircraft. With the decline of the rural population many small churches have been closed. While congregations continue to meet in regional centres, the maintenance of rural churches is a pressing problem with no easy solution. In Winnipeg the church continues to thrive: a focus of social, spiritual and musical life. In 1981 the Anglican population of Manitoba numbered 108,000 persons, or roughly 10% of the province's total.[4]

THE BUILDINGS

Over two hundred churches are listed in this inventory. They are a remarkably varied group, ranging in size from the Chapel of the Mustard Seed, near Matlock, which accommodates perhaps fifteen people, to St. Matthew's, Winnipeg, seating more than 1500. Churches have been built of log, wood frame, brick, stone, concrete, concrete block, steel and glass, with many kinds of surface materials. The oldest, St. Andrew's, was begun in 1844, making it the oldest known church in Canada west of the Great Lakes; the newest church in the study, St. Stephen's, East Kildonan, was completed in 1978.

Because of this great diversity, it is helpful to keep in mind two points when looking at an Anglican church. The first is that the predominant influence on design has been the Gothic architectural tradition of medieval England. In the simplest churches this is reflected in a few standard elements: pointed windows, a steeply pitched roof and perhaps a belfry or a bell tower. In larger churches it is common to see stained or leaded glass, buttresses, elaborate spires, decorated and carved ceilings and sometimes carved stone.

The second point common to Anglican churches is that however large or small, they must meet the needs of the Anglican service. The two basic requirements are accommodation for the congregation during the service, termed the nave, and space for the clergy, called the chancel (*Fig. 2*). The chancel is invariably distinguished from the nave in some way, by a change of level, by an arch or sometimes by a screen, called a rood screen (*Fig. 3*). This name comes down to us from medieval times when the chancel screen often carried a cross or rood. A distinction is sometimes made between the chancel proper and the sanctuary which contains the high altar.

Besides these main requirements, a small space called the vestry is also needed for the minister to robe himself for the service. Churches often have a porch of some kind and housing for a bell, either in a tower or in a belfry atop the main ridge of the roof. While each builder and architect arranged the tower to fit his own needs and taste, the presence of a tower and the disposition of the door at the front and/or on the liturgical south of the nave are both rooted in the English building tradition.

The history of Anglicanism in Manitoba can be loosely divided into successive stages of growth and change. This

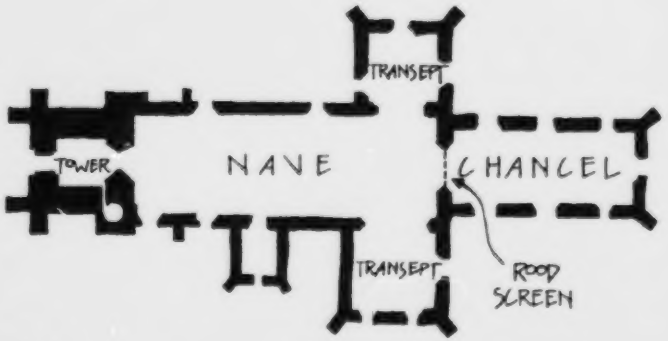

Figure 2. Plan of a parish church showing nave, chancel, tower and transepts.

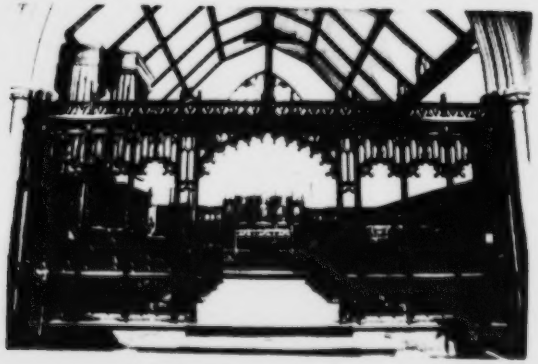

Figure 3. Rood screen from St. Luke's, Winnipeg.

framework has been followed in the discussion of church architecture with the singular exception of the North. Northern churches are treated as a separate entity in recognition of the unique conditions which have shaped them. The following dates should be considered approximate.

Red River Settlement: 1820-1869. The Anglican church was a major force in the society of Red River. Some of the historically most important churches found in this survey were built during this period.

Transition: 1870-1880. The 1870s were marked by the early growth of Winnipeg and the establishment of pioneering settlements on the open prairie away from the shelter of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Architecturally it was a period of transition in church building, laying the foundation for the 1880s.

Settlement: 1881-1900. The coming of the railroad made possible the settlement of much of southern Manitoba. Dozens of churches were built across the southern part of the province.

Establishment: 1901-1914. The prosperity of the years before 1914 enabled Anglicans to build upon the pioneering work of the previous decades. New, larger churches were built in country towns and in Winnipeg's expanding suburbs.

Consolidation: 1915-1945. The outbreak of war slowed church building, but this was followed by a resurgence in the 1920s. Some of Winnipeg's finest Anglican churches were constructed at this time. It was during these decades that out-migration from farming areas began, and the church first faced the necessity of closing small parish churches.

Post-War: 1946-present. Since 1946 the influence of modernism has transformed church design. Many small churches have been closed but this has been balanced by the construction of new churches in regional centres as well as in Winnipeg.

The Churches of Red River: 1820-1869

"How strange the solitude of Rupert's Land. Day after day of travel without the sign of life: and that is the normal state of this country." So runs the journal entry of Robert Machray, Anglican Bishop of Rupert's Land for December, 1869.[5] Almost half a century earlier the first Anglican missionary, John West, had crossed this same, seemingly empty landscape on his way from Hudson's Bay to Red River. His job was to establish the Anglican church in the colony and minister to the needs of the native population. In 1822 he built the first church, St. John's, (*Fig. 4*) on the banks of the Red River and thus begins the history of Anglican church building not only in Manitoba but all of western Canada.

This first church, like most buildings in Manitoba at this time, was built of log according to the Red River frame system. This technique, brought to the west by the Canadians of the St. Lawrence valley, consisted of trimmed logs laid horizontally and secured, not with the familiar dovetails, but by a system of tongue and grooves set into vertical posts (*Fig. 5*).

Over the next two decades a number of Anglican churches were constructed in and around Red River, including in 1831 a new stone church at St. John's built by Pierre Le Blanc, mason for the Hudson's Bay Company at Lower Fort Garry (*Fig. 6*). None of these early structures survive. In 1844 work began on a new church, set high above the Red, where the river curved to meet a set of shallow rapids It was dedicated to the patron saint of Scotland, St. Andrew, and it has been famous ever since, not just because of the beauty of its site, but also because of its stone and especially its fine tower. Today, St.-Andrew's-on-the-Red* remains the oldest church in Canada west of the Great Lakes (*Fig. 7*).

The designer of the church was the Scottish-born mason, Duncan McRae. It does not take a trained eye to see that fundamentally St. Andrew's is modeled on the churches of McRae's native Scotland. There, a standard parish church had evolved characterized by a box-like shape, pitched roof, windows set on the two long walls, a central door opposite the communion table, a steeple, and sometimes an attached tower. This is not a bad description of St. Andrew's even as it stands today, but it is

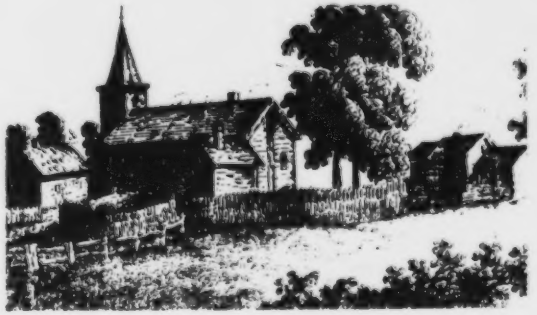

Figure 4. St. John's, Winnipeg, 1822. (PAM)

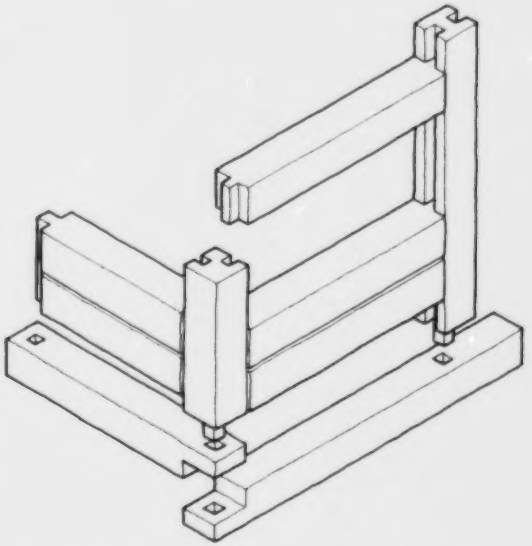

Figure 5. Principles of Red River frame construction.

Churches whose names are underlined in the text are extant. Please refer to the INVENTORY section of this study under the location of the church.

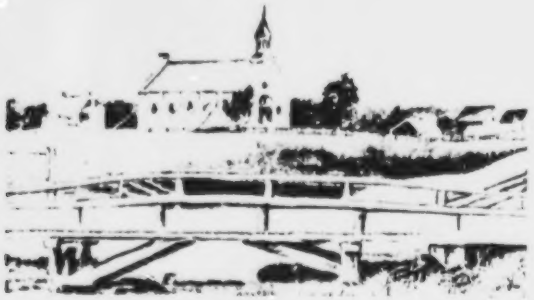

Figure 6. St. John's, Winnipeg, c.1831. (PAM)

interesting to recall that McRae did not have things entirely his own way in construction of the church. He had to adapt his techniques and style to suit the local climate and conditions of building. Moreover the proportions of the church are rather longer than the models on which it was based. This it seems was the intention of William Cockran, minister of the church. According to legend, Duncan MacRae argued that the church as planned would be too long for the human voice to carry. But Cockran disagreed, forcing his mason to stand some distance from him while he delivered a sermon. "Duncan McRae", he is said to have called out, "they tell me that you drink more rum than is good for you. In future, curb your bestial desires and try to live a sober, righteous and godly life." Hearing this, McRae replied that in his view, "the church is nae long enough."[6] However true that story may or may not be, St. Andrew's is a church of great charm, and because of its early date and late Georgian or Regency style it is a landmark in the history of architecture in Manitoba.

The hand of Duncan McRae can be seen in another church built during the era of the Red River settlement, St. Peter's, Dynevor (1852-3) (*Fig. 8*). The church was not built by McRae but records indicate he oversaw its construction.[7] Standing at the mouth of Cook's Creek, it has the same symmetrical proportions as St. Andrew's-on-the-Red. The two churches also have details in common including pointed "Gothic" windows with interlacing glazing bars and nineteenth century hand-blown glass brought from England in kegs of molasses. Of the two churches, however, St. Peter's is the smaller, while its tower, unlike St. Andrew's, is a later addition. St. Peter's is also a church especially interesting for its historical associations. It was on this site that the Saulteaux people under Chief Peguis established an agricultural settlement in the 1830s. Moreover, the church was built by the Saulteaux themselves. It lay at the heart of the settlement and remains today a symbol of the close relationship which Peguis and his people enjoyed with the first European settlers at Red River.

Besides St. Peter's and St. Andrew's-on-the-Red, seven other churches survive from the days of the Red River colony. Just south of present-day Selkirk is the church of St. Clement's, Mapleton, built in 1860-61 (*Fig. 9*). If you are lucky you might hear the bell -- now housed in the fine castellated tower -- which was brought to Red River from England by John West in 1820.[8] The tower itself was constructed in 1922. The church proper was built by Samuel Taylor, an Englishman, and this probably accounts for its character. Less formal than either St. Peter's or St. Andrew's, its low proportions, absence of classical details and rough masonry are more reminiscent of the parish churches of medieval England than eighteenth century Scotland. Like all the Red

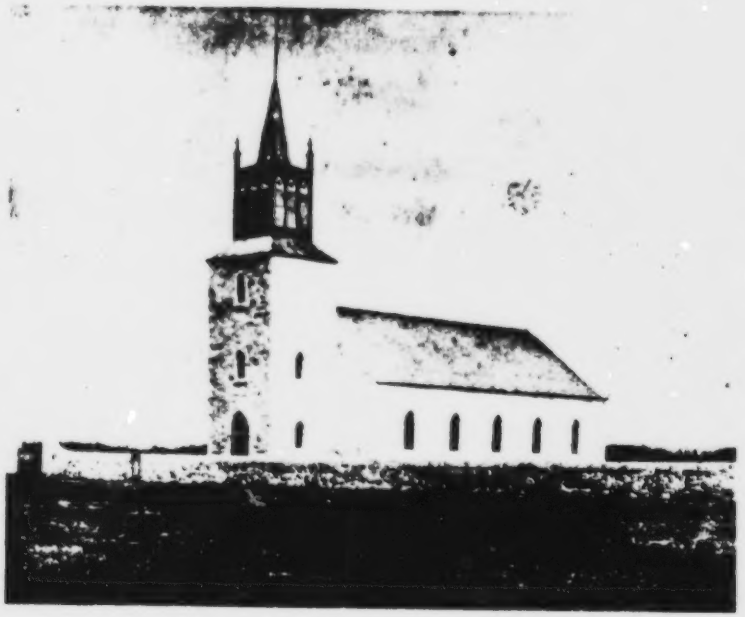

Figure 7. St. Andrew's-on-the-Red, 1844-49. (PAM)

Figure 8. St. Peter's Dynevor, 1852-53. (PAM)

River churches however, it has an interior of great simplicity and charm (*Fig. 10*). Pointed sash windows with interlacing glazing bars are set in deep reveals while the low, arched ceiling rises over handmade pews and furniture decorated with carved fleurs-de-lis.

The use of traditional Gothic motifs such as the fleur-de-lis by local builders is seen so frequently in early Manitoba churches that it seems to have formed the basis for a sort of folk art. The modification by local builders of architectural details and patterns which they remembered or saw around them is a

Figure 9. St. Clement's, Mapleton, 1862-63. (PAM)

Figure 10. Interior, St. Clement's, Mapleton. (PAM)

familiar theme giving each church a life and character of its own. The interior of the church of St. Anne's, Poplar Point is an early example of this tendency (*Fig. 11*). St. Anne's, built between 1862-64, is contemporary with St. Clement's, but it was constructed of logs following the Red River frame system[9], instead of the stone commonly used north of the Forks.

Today St. Anne's Church is little changed save for a new foundation, heating and electric light. Particularly striking are the handmade pews with their ornamental ends, and the vestry screen decorated with jackknife-cut crosses (*Fig. 12*). The base of the baptismal font was painstakingly planed from an oak log. The exterior of the church is simplicity itself. There are no eaves and little disturbs the flat surface of the walls save for the shallow mouldings of the pointed windows. Its plan and tower, including finials and a single door are similar to St. Andrew's, but because of its wood construction St. Anne's has an entirely different character. Functional and unadorned, the church is an eloquent expression of the simple life and faith of its builders.

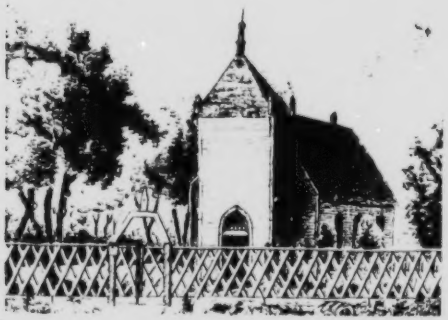

Figure 11. St. Anne's, Poplar Point, 1862-64. (PAM)

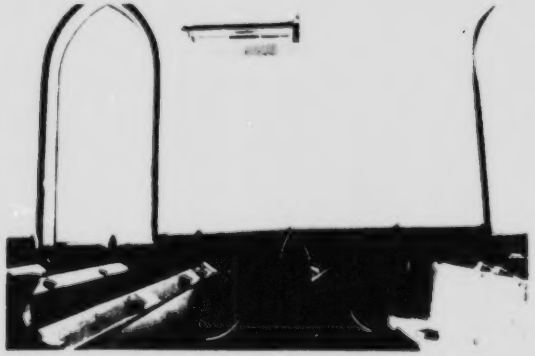

Figure 12. Interior, St. Anne's, Poplar Point.

The final Anglican church surviving from Manitoba's colonial period is, surprisingly, found within the confines of modern Winnipeg. This is all the more remarkable in that it is a church of log, a material less durable than stone and much more easily altered. The church is old St. James. Built upon a knoll on which natives and Europeans alike took refuge from the flood waters of 1826 and 1853, it has given its name to the district of the city which surrounds it.[10] Constructed in 1852-3 it is one of the oldest buildings in Winnipeg, and the oldest known wooden church in Western Canada (*Fig. 13*).

Apart from its great age, the church of St. James seems today not particularly unusual. Its white painted walls, green pitched roof and bell tower are characteristic of many pioneer churches seen across Manitoba. But in this lies its true importance. For St. James was the first church of this type built in the province, and if not a model, then at least it was an example of the sort of simple parish church which would accommodate the needs of the Anglican service and which could be built by any ordinary builder.

The church of St. James is significant for another reason besides, and that is it was the first church in the province built in the spirit of the Gothic Revival rather than just the addition of a few Gothic details. The Gothic Revival of the nineteenth century was an artistic and architectural movement of considerable complexity, but fundamentally it reflected a desire to revive the style and manner of building found in the Middle Ages in England. Of course it was impossible to conform

Figure 13. Old St. James, Winnipeg, 1852-53. (PAM)

exactly to this idea in Manitoba in 1850, but there were certain things one could do to emulate a medieval church. The proportions could be predominantly vertical, the church could be designed to fit the needs of the traditional liturgy with nave, chancel and vestry, and one could use Gothic decoration, however simple.

At St. James, the architect, Reverend Taylor, tried to incorporate these ideas into his design. As he admitted in his letters this was difficult: "Workmen are scarce as means" he wrote, "and the difficulty in getting anything done correctly and properly with men who have never seen anything like they are required to do is great."[11] But despite this, Taylor succeeded to a remarkable degree. Much of the effect of the church as it was built is now lost; the tower is gone, the interior plaster removed, and the open timber roof is covered in. Nonetheless, drawings which show the church as it orginally was make clear that with St. James Church, the Gothic Revival had come to the banks of the Assiniboine (*Fig. 14*).

Figure 14. Old St. James, with its tower. (PAM)

Transition: 1870-1880

By the 1870s the world which had produced the churches of Red River was beginning to disappear. The decade was a transitional one dividing the era of Red River and the fur trade from the beginnings of the modern world. In Winnipeg the new parishes of Christ Church and Holy Trinity were established and new churches built to serve the growing population (*Fig. 15*). Away from the rivers, settlers began to establish themselves on the open prairie.

Figure 15. Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, c. 1865. (PAM)

From the architectural point of view, the 1870s are particularly interesting as a decade when new wood framing techniques began to enter Manitoba and replace the ubiquitous Red River frame of an earlier generation. For instance Christ Church, Fort Alexander (c. 1870) and All Saints, Victoria (1877), near Stonewall, are both constructed of log (*Figs. 16 & 17*). Christ Church in particular is an excellent example of Red River frame construction. In contrast to these churches, St. Luke's, Emerson (1876) was built of wood frame using milled lumber (*Fig. 18*). During the 1880s the use of wood frame became commonplace throughout the province.

Surprisingly, very few churches built during this transitional decade stand today. Indeed, apart from those already mentioned the only other church which survives, at least in part, from the 1870s is St. Paul's, Middlechurch. Built by volunteer labour in 1876, it replaced an earlier church of 1844 which gained a certain notoriety as a staging ground for John

Figure 16. Christ Church, Fort Alexander, c.1870.

Figure 17. All Saints, Victoria, 1877.

Figure 18. St. Luke's, Emerson, 1876.

Figure 19. First church of St. Paul's, Middlechurch, 1876. (PAM)

Schultz and his band during their attack on Louis Riel's provisional government in 1870.[12] This first church was constructed of groat; a composite of timber beams and "cats", that is bricks of white mud and straw made to look like stone (*Fig. 19*). It was intended that the present church of 1876 would be wood frame with a brick veneer. If this is true it would have been the first use of brick in the construction of an Anglican church in Manitoba. In the event the church was clad with wood siding, less innovative perhaps, but more representative of ordinary church building in the 1870s and 80s (*Fig. 20*).

Besides the date of construction, another significant feature of St. Paul's, Middlechurch is the presence of a separate chancel, that is a space for the clergy and high altar, which is extended out from the liturgical east side of the nave (*See Fig. 1*). This was an idea recommended by theoreticians of the Gothic Revival, though not always followed because of the cost. From the late 1870s onwards a separate chancel becomes de rigeur in all but the smallest churches. In some cases, and St. Peter's Dynevor is a good example of this, a chancel was added to an already existing church.

Figure 20. Present St. Paul's, Middlechurch.

Settlement: 1881-1900

Unlike the 1870s, which witnessed the construction of only a handful of churches, the 1880s and 90s were marked by an unprecedented wave of church building across southern Manitoba. The arrival in 1881 of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg caused property values in the city to soar. Simultaneously, in the country, prospective settlers and land speculators spread across the prairie seeking the best land. As a result, towns were established in the space of a few weeks, while miles of virgin farmland were broken in the length of a summer.

For the Anglican church the rapid pace of development and especially the speculative pattern of settlement which accompanied it, led to unprecedented opportunities, but also problems of a new and unforeseen kind. Dozens of parishes needed to be established to serve these new settlers, but the population was too widely dispersed to suppport them. The response of Robert Machray, Bishop of Rupert's Land, was twofold. He established as many parishes as he could and he wrote the great missionary societies of England for help. One letter written to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (S.P.C.K.) in 1881 describes how the people themselves adapted to pioneer conditions:

> At first, perhaps, in a township there may be, when it is fully settled, from 20 to 40, or 50, or more settlers, some with families, some with families coming in a year or two, some unmarried yet. Well, now, these people wish a church. They are probably of different denominations. They have no spare money. They will endeavour to build a small church, costing perhaps, $700. Many of them will not mind what denomination comes first. They will give for the putting up of a church .... Then it is more difficult to erect another. After a few years the church will not meet the wants of the people, and they will build another at a cost of from $1200 to $2500. This may in time give way to a still better. When a village rises up early, then the effort may be made at once to build a church costing from $1200 to $2500. Where a town rises up, as in Winnipeg, still there will be the first small church of $1000, the larger wood or brick veneered of $5000 or $6000, to give way in the future to a permanent and more expensive church as in older countries.[13]

Figure 21. Church of the Advent, Kola, 1884.

Figure 22. Interior, Church of the Advent.

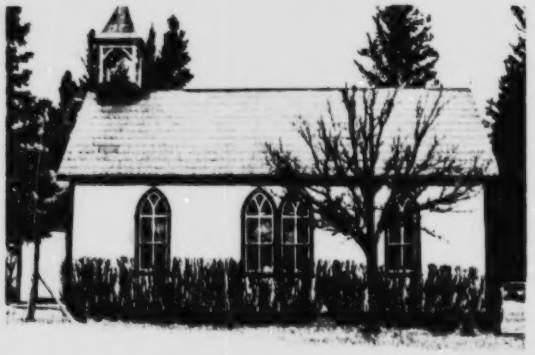

Figure 23. St. James, Solsgirth, c.1889.

Figure 24. Detail, St. James, Solsgirth.

In response to Robert Machray's appeal the S.P.C.K. gave the Diocese of Rupert's Land a block grant of £2,000 in 1881 and another £1,000 in 1885. The money was used to aid the building of dozens of churches in the province, from the largest like Christ Church, Winnipeg, to the smallest like the Church of the Advent, Kola (1884) (*Fig.* 21). The Church of the Advent is a direct descendent of early wooden churches like St. James, Winnipeg. Domestic in scale, it measures 10 metres by 6 metres with a small porch 2 metres by 2 and 1/2 metres. Within this modest space the congregation created a world infused with the traditions of English Christianity. The simple lines of stained wood, the purple altar cloth, carved harmonium and brass fittings are still there to be found, recalling prairie life at the time of the Saskatchewan Rebellion in 1885 (*Fig.* 22).

For the next forty years many small wood frame churches were to be built in every part of Manitoba, each with their own character and variations in detail. For instance the chapel of St. James, magnificently situated overlooking the Bird Tail Creek near Solsgirth, sports a pair of lancet windows on each side, and at the east end a triple lancet (*Figs.* 23 & 24). This fills the church with light, illuminating a beautifully carved pulpit and gas lamps. Similar in size is St. Barnabas, Somerset (1895) but here the windows have round heads with a bull's-eye window on the west front (*Fig.* 25). Timber for the doors, windows and frames was provided by Brown and Rutherford, Winnipeg at a cost of $100.[14]

Figure 25. St. Barnabas, Somerset, 1895. (PAM)

Despite these variations in detail, virtually all churches built during the 1880s and 90s are more or less Gothic Revival in style; that is to say like St. James, Winnipeg they were vertical in proportion, featured a tower or belfry, often had pointed windows with stained or coloured glass, and sometimes wooden buttresses. These were the basic elements of church design. But for those congregations who could afford the expense, the Gothic Revival style offered architects and builders considerable room for elaboration and experimentation. In terms of plan, the true Gothic Revival Church ought to have a chancel, nave and porch, each distinguished by a separate roof. The porch itself could be attached either on the south side or the front of the church. In terms of decoration, the Gothic Revival had spawned an entire vocabulary of ornament, much of it particularly suited to wood frame construction.

The best example in Manitoba of an elaborate, highly decorated Gothic Revival Church built of wood is St. John the Divine, Rounthwaite, a small community in the hills south of Brandon. Constructed in 1882 at a cost of $450, including $75 from the S.P.C.K., St. John the Divine is the second oldest church in western Manitoba. Its form and its detail, including ornamental brackets and thirteenth century geometrical tracery carved in wood, is a textbook example of the Victorian Gothic taste. Unfortunately the church is now abandoned and much of the original decoration has been lost (*Figs. 26 & 27*). A church of similar style, though not so elaborate, is All Saints, Clanwilliam (1884). It displays the same verticality and plan, with nave, south porch and chancel. Standing in a country cemetery, it retains the picturesque quality intended by its builders, with white walls, steeply pitched roof and a wrought iron cross flashing against the blue sky (*Fig. 28*). At one of the oldest churches in the Diocese of Brandon, St. Mark's, Elkhorn (1887), Gothic Revival elements are spread across a slightly larger church (*Fig. 29*).

Figure 26. St. John the Divine, Rounthwaite, 1882.

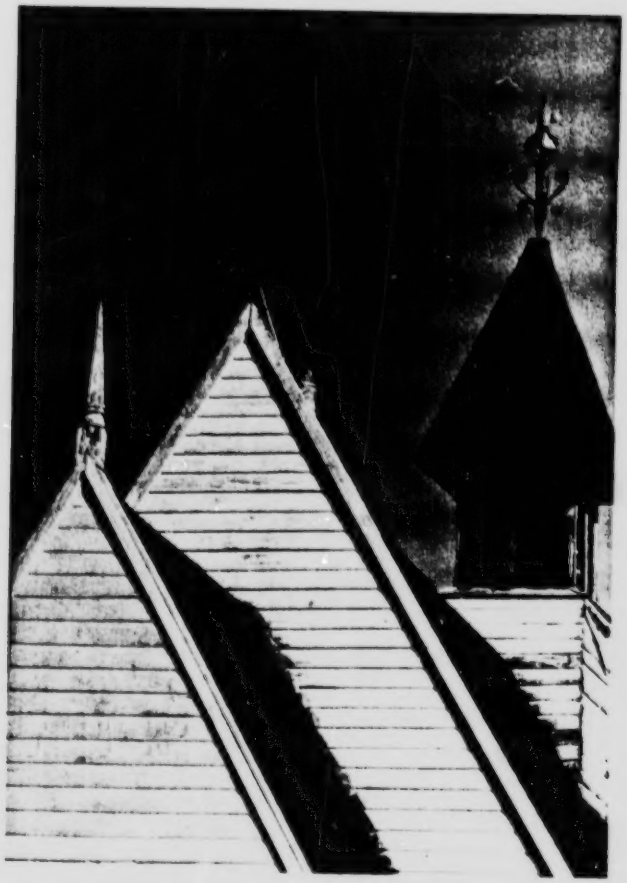

Figure 27. Detail, St. John the Divine, Rounthwaite.

Figure 28. All Saints, Clanwilliam, 1884.

Figure 29. St. Mark's, Elkhorn, 1887.

Besides vertical proportions and Gothic details, another characteristic of many of Manitoba's late Victorian Anglican churches, especially those built in the 1880s, are interiors with open roofs supported by stick-like beams, braces and rafters. St. Thomas's, Rapid City is especially interesting in this regard (*Fig. 30*). Built in 1881 it is the oldest church in the Diocese of Brandon. The handmade pews are similar to those found in the Red River churches of the 1850s and 60s and seem today an echo of a world which by the 1880s had already disappeared (*Fig. 31*). The rest of the church however, including a stick-style roof, and triangular windows were fashionably new, made possible by the district's first lumber mill which had opened in Rapid City in 1878.[15]

Left: Figure 30. St. Thomas's, Rapid City, 1881.
Above: Figure 31. Interior, St. Thomas's, Rapid City.

The open-framed roofs of these pioneer churches seem to reflect a fashion current in the 1880s, namely the use of thin horizontal and vertical strips applied to exterior walls in order to emphasize the studs and timber framing which lay below the surface. At root this was the result of a desire to create a style which expressed the wood framing then coming into widespread use. Examples of this "stick style" in its pure form are not frequently found in Manitoba, but the style had a great influence on the design of houses in the province. Evidence of its effect can also be seen in churches. For instance the west front of St. Paul's Clearwater (1889) displays a characteristic pattern of cross strips, picked out in paint amidst a flourish of carpenter's ornament (*Fig. 32*). The best surviving example of this style, however is St. Alban's, Oak Lake (1889) (*Fig. 33*).

Designed by architect James Andrew, St. Alban's is now somewhat changed, but the exterior surface is still decorated with horizontal and vertical strips painted green to contrast with the white walls.[16] Boards at the corners speak of studs behind, horizontal lines of internal divisions. Originally, the church boasted a rather sensational tower, octagonal on plan, with an open arcade and shingles laid in a pulsating contrast of light and dark (*Fig. 34*). The interior of St. Alban's is one of the most beautiful found in the province (*Fig. 35*). The walls are covered and decorated in different kinds of wood, while above is a magnificent open roof supported by braces carved into miniature arcades.

Figure 33. St. Alban's, Oak Lake, 1889.

Figure 32. St. Paul's, Clearwater, 1889.

Figure 34. Old St. Alban's.

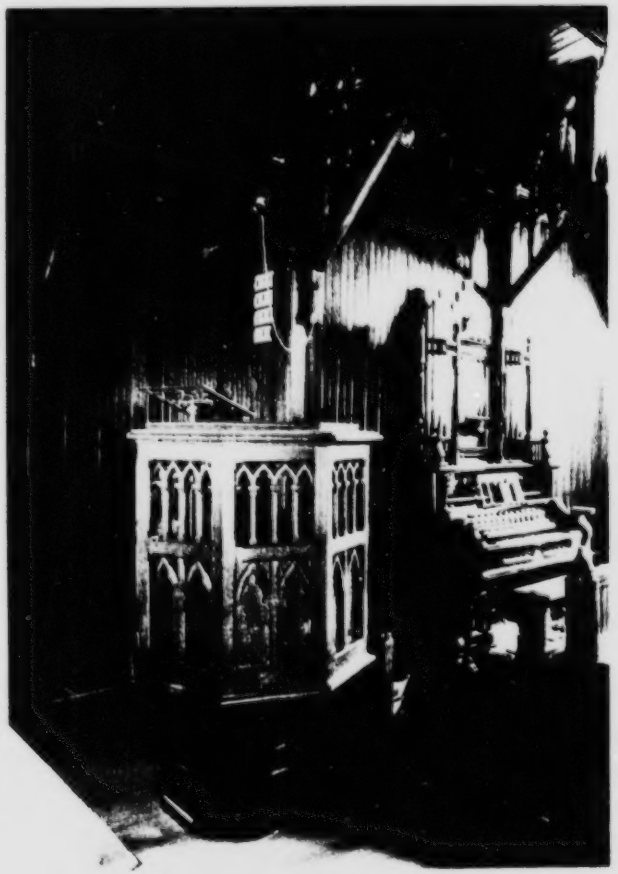

Figure 35. Interior, St. Alban's, Oak Lake.

During the late 1880s and 90s Anglican church building across Manitoba experienced a kind of flowering. Many churches were built which even today have the power to move us by their beauty, their inventiveness or the boldness and purpose which lay behind their construction. St. Alban's, Oak Lake is a good example but there are others. Christ Church built at Selkirk in 1887 is a medium-sized church distinguished by a soaring tower with elaborate framed buttresses (*Fig. 36*). At Holland, Manitoba the architect Andrew Maxwell produced a sophisticated design for the congregation of Emmanuel Church (1894). Following late Victorian taste, the church was enlivened by ornamental brackets, contrasts of textures and a sharply angular skyline (Fig. 37). The spire added in 1898 completes the composition. With the destruction of St. Matthew's, Boyne Creek, Emmanuel Church is an important remaining example of Andrew Maxwell's work in the district.

Left: Figure 36. Christ Church, Selkirk, 1887. (PAM)
Right: Figure 37. Emmanuel Church, Holland, 1894. (PAM)

The skill of architects during the late Victorian period was not restricted to wood alone. Indeed, despite the popularity of wood frame, the construction of a stone or brick church remained the ambition of many congregations. St. Andrew's, Hartney (1894) is a small prairie church of brick, distinguished by an unusually high roof of almost medieval proportions (*Fig. 38*). Despite such examples, difficulty of supply meant that brick was not widely used until the late 1890s. Consequently those parishes seeking to erect a masonry church before the end of the century usually built their church of stone.

Figure 38. St. Andrew's, Hartney, 1894. (PAM)

As we have seen, in the Red River Colony limestone had been exploited as a building material as early as the 1830s. The construction of the Church of the Ascension, in 1882 is an example of the continuing strength of this localized tradition throughout the nineteenth century. Both its general form and picturesque appearance, (*Fig. 39*) owe a great deal to the third church of St. John's constructed in Winnipeg in 1866 and now demolished (*Fig. 40*). But in the 1880s there was an innovation of a new kind: the use of fieldstone. The explanation for the introduction of fieldstone is a simple one. In the fields of southwestern Manitoba, far removed from the easily worked limestone deposits of Red River, the best and most easily accessible building stone was the granite and sandstone which could be found in fields and sloughs across the prairies.[17]

Figure 39. Church of the Ascension, Stonewall, 1882.

Figure 40. St. John's, Winnipeg, 1866. (PAM)

In the southwest, builders used fieldstone as a foundation material at an early date. This can be seen both at Rapid City (1881) and Rounthwaite (1882). The first Anglican church built entirely of fieldstone does not appear until 1889, a year which saw the construction of two important churches: St. Matthew's, Boissevain and St. Mary's, Virden. St. Matthew's (*Fig. 41*) is a work of great charm, much loved by its congregation. Local builder William Lambert drew upon the vernacular tradition already well established and the basic elements of the church are those typical of the 1880s, including paired lancet windows (set in brick), and a south door leading to the vestry.[18] But translated into stone these simple lines and volumes give the church an enduring, timeless quality.

Figure 41. St. Matthew's, Boissevain, 1889. (PAM)

The church of St. Mary's, Virden (*Fig. 42*) is a different sort of church altogether. In a manner similar to Boissevain, the fieldstone for St. Mary's was quarried in the surrounding fields and brought to town by the congregation themselves.[19] The church itself, however was the work of a professional, Walter Chesterton, an English architect who had settled in Winnipeg in the 1880s. His design was closely modeled on an English parish church. Given the difficulties of working with fieldstone this was an ambitious concept, but it proved to be a suitable one. Translated into local stone, the square medieval tower, and the long line of the nave take on a monumental quality, which is both extremely powerful and suited to the prairie landscape. Chesterton himself seems to have been well aware of the realities of the Manitoba climate. On the south side of the nave he extended the roof to create a covered passarelle at the vestry door. Catching the sun, it gives protection from the north wind even in the depths of winter.

By 1900 the age of fieldstone construction was beginning to pass, but not before other congregations and architects had tried their hands at this difficult but beautiful building material. A gem among Manitoba's fieldstone churches is St. Mary's, Kaleida (1892). Designed by the Winnipeg architect Charles Wheeler, the church is a delight, well known to people in the district as "The Stone Church"[20] (*Fig. 43*).

Figure 42. St. Mary's, Virden, 1889.

Figure 43. St. Mary's, Kaleida, 1892.

At Kaleida, the stone was laid with an eye to colour, with great stone arches which break the rubble coursing. The interior of the church is sophisticated, and includes coloured glass produced by the Winnipeg firm of Ernest Edgell. A smaller, but equally attractive fieldstone church can be found near Copley in the southwest of the province. Built at the centre of an English community in 1890-92, the church, St. George's is now falling into ruin (*Fig. 44*). At Christ Church, Cartwright (1897-8) the use of fieldstone comes closest to imitating the standard plan so commonly seen in wood (*Fig. 45*).

Although the 1880s and 90s were years when a great many Anglican churches were built, it was not until after 1900 that many of the large urban churches found today began to appear. There are however, two imporant exceptions to this, one built in Winnipeg, the other in Portage la Prairie. The first of these, Holy Trinity, is a landmark in the history of Manitoba's architecture (*Fig. 46*). Built in 1882 to designs by Charles Wheeler, it is characteristically Gothic in style.[21] By late Victorian standards the façade was rather conservative, but the plan boasted a wide nave, unobstructed by piers, and spanned by an elaborate hammerbeam roof (*Fig. 47*).

In terms of Manitoba's architectural development, the successful use in the church of local limestone laid in smooth courses and carefully carved as moulds, Romanesque capitals, and medieval gargoyles signals the development of a sophisticated architectural culture in the province. Not to be missed in the church are coloured clerestorey windows designed by Wheeler himself.

One of the last Anglican churches to be built in Manitoba before the turn of the century is St. Mary's, Portage la Prairie (1898) (*Fig. 48*). Like Holy Trinity it is the work of an accomplished architect, in this case H.S. Griffith, an Englishman who had opened an office in Winnipeg in 1893.[22] Light-hearted and playful with a bell-cast roof and open bell-tower, St. Mary's is one of the best examples in Manitoba of the late nineteenth century taste for picturesque invention.

Figure 44. St. George, Copley, 1890-92.

Figure 45. Christ Church, Cartwright, 1897-88.

Figure 46. Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, 1882. (PAM)

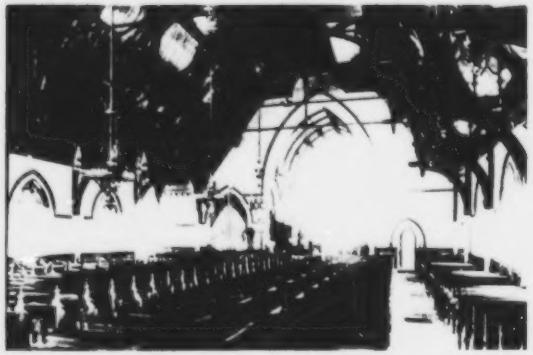

Figure 47. Interior, Holy Trinity, Winnipeg (PAM)

Figure 48. St. Mary's, Portage-la-Prairie, 1898.

Establishment: 1901-1914

The turn of the century brought a golden age of building to southern Manitoba. Across the countryside rising grain prices consolidated a network of towns, villages and farms which had been developed over the previous twenty years. In Winnipeg the phenomenal rise in the city's population from 42,000 in 1901 to 136,000 by 1911 caused a boom in all forms of construction.[23] A ring of new suburbs appeared; Elmwood, Crescentwood, the North End, Wolseley and Norwood among them. It is here that many new Anglican churches were to be found, and, fortunately, many can still be seen today.

At first congregations living in the new suburbs made do with the most rudimentary facilities; in the summer of 1908 the parish of St. Jude's in the city's west end met in a tent (*Fig. 49*). However, as soon as possible new churches were built. The year 1904 saw the construction of two different, but equally interesting churches. South of the Assiniboine River, the limestone gables of St. Luke's rose to serve the needs of an expanding and successful middle class. Designed by C.F. Bridgeman the church was relatively conservative in style, following medieval tradition (*Fig. 50*). Its broad windows, horizontal emphasis and Gothic elements reflect English vernacular influence. But details such as the oversized buttresses of the porch are indicative of the then current interest in the expressive use of materials.

This interest in materials and the search for simpler forms can be seen more clearly in the church of St. Philip's, Norwood. Also constructed in 1904, it was more experimental. Here, the Gothic style was abstracted almost to the disappearing point. For instance the windows have square surrounds while the smooth arch of the entrance porch has little to do with medieval England. (*Fig. 51*). The church is especially notable for its art nouveau glass, set in leads and decorated with beads of colour.

Another church from the early 1900s, distinguished because of its stylistic sophistication is St. Margaret's (1911) (*Fig. 52*). Again Art Nouveau influence is discernible, in this case in the battered lines of buttresses supporting the west front. Like St. Philip's, St. Margaret's is an impressive brick church built for a prosperous middle class congregation. The interior of the church is especially notable for its side aisles, spanned by arched buttresses (*Fig. 53*). This seems to have been the first Anglican church in the city so built, a sure sign of increasing prosperity. These broad arches give the church a breadth and sense of space, a

Figure 49. "St. Jude's". (P.A.M.)

Figure 50. St. Luke's, Winnipeg, 1904. (PAM)

Figure 51. St. Philip's, Norwood, Winnipeg, 1904.

feeling which is characteristic of much of Winnipeg's architecture during the Edwardian age.

Arguably the most ambitious church built in the prosperous years before 1914 is St. Matthew's, Maryland Street (1912). It was constructed three years after the first church for the parish -- which still stands at the corner of Ellice Avenue and Sherbrook Street -- following a rapid growth in the congregation. Designed to accommodate a congregation of more than 1500 people, the church is astonishing in scale (*Fig. 54*). Besides the enormous nave, provision was made for a wide range of subsidiary spaces, offices, a parish hall, meeting rooms and so on. St. Matthew's is remarkable as well for the quality of its ornament and its spectacular vault, which dates from renovations carried out following a fire in 1944 (*Fig. 55*).

Figure 52. St. Margaret's, Winnipeg, 1911.

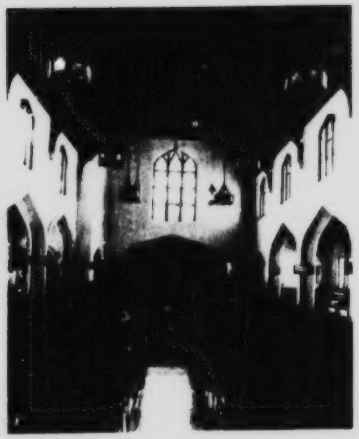

Figure 53. Interior, St. Margaret's, Winnipeg.

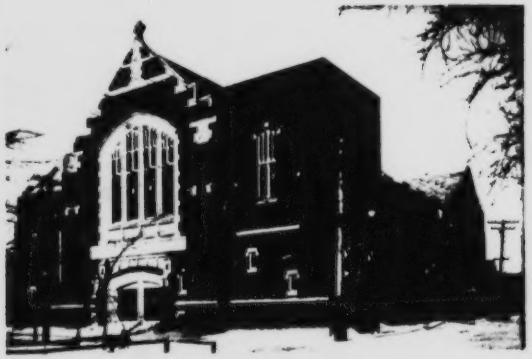

Figure 54. St. Matthew's, Winnipeg, 1912. (PAM)

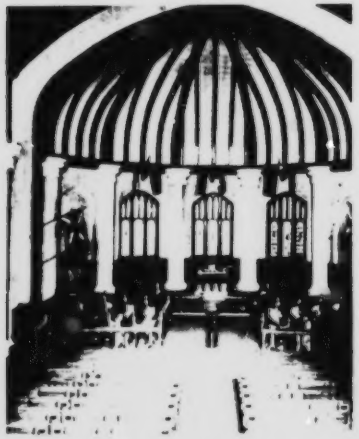

Figure 55. Interior, St. Matthew's, Winnipeg. (PAM)

Outside of Winnipeg, the first decade and a half of the twentieth century saw Anglicans expand upon what had been accomplished during the 1880s and 90s. New parishes were established while in more settled areas many congregations replaced pioneer churches of wood with new structures of brick or stone. In numerical terms the church continued to number about 20% of the population, doubling from 45,000 souls in 1901 to 89,000 in 1911. By 1921 121,309 Manitobans were registered as Anglicans, a number surpassed only by the Presbyterians.[24]

Figure 56. St. Paul's, Wawanesa, 1900. (PAM)

For those who could afford the expense, brick emerged as the favourite building material in the new century. At the same time church design became increasingly varied. At St. Paul's Wawanesa, for instance, the traditional relationship of nave and tower was modified and given a new look. The tower was octagonal, rather than square, set at an angle and given a flamboyant, candle-snuff top (*Fig. 56*). St. Agnes, Carberry (1902-03) exhibits a similar disposition of forms, but is a less adventurous in its detailing (*Fig. 57*). One of the most attractive churches built in the early 1900s can be found at Gilbert Plains (*Fig. 58*). Although tiny, the church is exquisitely proportioned. The interior is filled with light, tinted by the pale colours of lancet windows. All the surfaces are wood, carved, polished and stained in complimentary tones. The church is reputed to have been the work of an architect, Charles Heath, and this may explain its construction of concrete block, a material then only recently introduced to Manitoba.[25]

Besides the increasing popularity of new materials, church designers in the new century were increasingly willing to experiment with spatial arrangements. The traditional scheme of nave, porch, chancel and vestry was not abandoned; these remained the necessities of liturgical life, but often they were combined with other spaces, particularly with room for community activities or a Sunday School. The simplest way to

Figure 57. St. Agnes, Carberry, 1902-03.

Figure 58. St. Matthew's, Gilbert Plains, 1904.

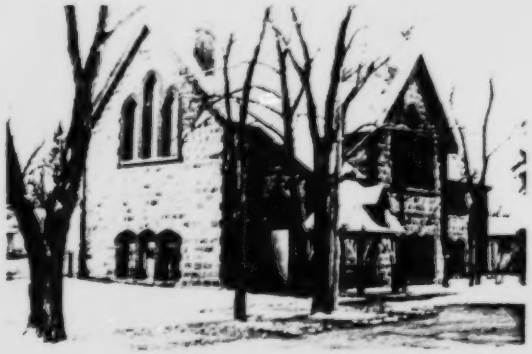

Figure 59. St. Mark's, Minnedosa, 1903-04.

accommodate a range of extra functions was to build a basement below the church proper, and full basements became common about this time. Because of the requirements of the liturgy, Anglicans did not adopt the so-called Akron plan in which the Sunday School room was placed adjacent to the sanctuary and made so it could be partitioned off by sliding doors. They did however adopt the idea of a multi-purpose church building and this inevitably changed the way churches looked.

St. Mark's Anglican Church, Minnedosa is an excellent example of how tradition was combined with new ideas to create churches of a kind not seen before (*Fig. 59*). Built in 1903-4 to replace an earlier church of 1885, St. Mark's included porch, nave, transepts, chancel and vestry, plus a parish hall, room for offices and an internal staircase. Inside, the main space of the church is well finished, but not unusual. However in comparison to churches built in the 1890s, it has an exterior which is unusually high, with important ground level windows lighting rooms below the church. Moreover the familiar, easily recognized pattern of nave, chancel and tower is gone, disguised by the broad lines of the roof and the blocky massing.

St. Mark's is a particularly interesting and attractive church, not least because of its fieldstone construction. The nearby church of All Saints, Gladstone, its exact contemporary, (1904) is equally interesting, and in many ways equally attractive. Like St. Mark's, All Saints is a church of the new kind, with a nave set high on a basement with broad ground level windows (*Fig. 60*). One difference is that All Saints has two separate entrances each with their own porch; one to the community rooms below, the other to the church proper above. But if the glory of St. Mark's is its fieldstone, at All Saints the congregation can take pride in a beautifully proportioned nave, spanned by a magnificent timber roof of open beams with windows of coloured glass (*Fig. 61*).

Figure 60. All Saints, Gladstone, 1904.

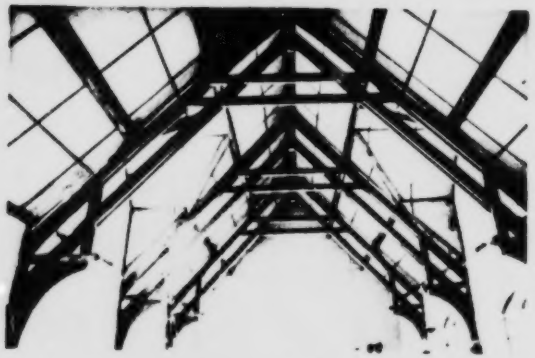

Figure 61. Interior, All Saints, Gladstone.

After 1900 the idea of a large town church incorporating a variety of spaces and activities within its walls spread across the province. This can be seen for example at the church of St. Paul's, Dauphin (1914) (*Fig. 62*). It can also be seen at St. Matthew's, Brandon, but here the quality of design and construction ranks with the best in the province (*Figs. 63 & 64*). Built in 1912-13 under the discerning eye of architect W.A. Elliot, it is a carefully modeled mass of limestone and brick based on the English Gothic style. Unusual for Manitoba is the square tower placed at the crossing of transepts, nave and chancel. The interior of the church is particularly beautiful, with a finely controlled handling of space and a sophisticated use of forms which combine the demands of structure, function and tradition into a unified whole. Standing today in the heart of Brandon, it provides a fitting home for the Anglican church in western Manitoba.

Despite the increasing popularity of brick, especially for large town churches, many congregations continued to build with wood frame. For the most part these churches, such as St. Matthew's, Cloverdale (1904) (*Fig. 65*) were small structures which followed the architectural patterns established in the 1880s and 90s. There are some differences however. Often the obligatory tower was now placed at the side of the church rather than in the centre of the west front. This can be seen at St. George, Waskada (1910) as well as St. Mary, Ridgeville (1905); two churches extremely similar in plan (*Fig. 66*). Ridgeville has a particularly fine interior of panelled wood and coloured glass. One of the most ingenious examples of a wood frame church completed after 1900 is St. Michael's and All Angel's, Ninette (1905-6). Wonderfully compact, it included a separate nave, chancel and porch, plus miniature transepts and a perfectly proportioned spire (*Fig. 67*).

Figure 62. St. Paul's, Dauphin, 1914.

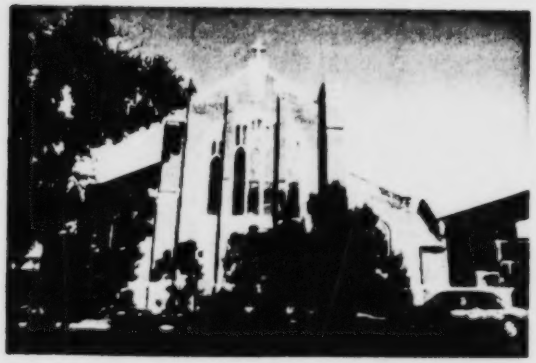

Figure 63. St. Matthew's, Brandon, 1912-13.

Figure 64. Interior, St. Matthew's, Brandon.

Figure 66. St. Mary, Ridgeville, 1905.

Figure 65. St. Matthew's, Cloverdale, 1904.

Figure 67. St. Michael's and All Angels, Ninette, 1905-06. (PAM)

Consolidation: 1915-1945

The outbreak of war in 1914 slowed church construction to a virtual standstill. Many parishes shelved plans to build and it was not until the early 1920s that a revival of economic conditions allowed congregations to carry on where they had left off. As if to make up for lost time, Winnipeggers especially built churches on a scale which rivalled the most prosperous years before 1914.

For Anglicans, the high-point of the decade was the construction of St. John's Cathedral, the centre of the Anglican church in western Canada. Originally it had been hoped by the congregation that the church of 1862, closed for repairs since 1912, could be restored (*See Fig. 40*). When this proved impossible Archbishop Matheson spearheaded a campaign to build a new cathedral in honour of his predecessor Robert Machray.[26] Architects Gilbert Parfitt and Edgar Prain produced a new stone church, set amidst the historic cemetery and dominated by a monumental tower. Openly reminiscent of an English parish church, the design reflected the architectural conservatism of the decade as well as the continuing links between Canadian Anglicans and the English Church (*Fig. 68*).

Similar ideas lie behind another architectural achievement of the 1920s in Winnipeg, the Church of All Saints. Located at the corner of Osborne Street and Broadway Avenue, the parish was forced to rebuild when its original wooden building (1883) (*Fig. 69*) by Charles Barber had to be moved to allow the extension of Osborne Street north to Memorial Boulevard. Again the architect, in this case Northwood and Chivers, looked to the English vernacular tradition, producing a smoothly polished design carried out in Manitoba limestone (*Fig. 70*).

Few parishes had the resources or the need for churches on so grand a scale as All Saints or St. John's. A popular alternative to limestone Gothic in the 1920s was a half-timbered wood and stucco style, equally English in origin, but more suitable to the needs of an ordinary parish. In 1922 Gilbert Parfitt produced one of the best examples of this picturesque style with St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church in West Kildonan (*Fig. 71*). There are many others including St. Thomas, Weston, by W. P. Bellhouse (1923), St. Patrick's and St. Jude's, Valour Road (1926) and the Church of the Advent, Pine Falls (1937) (*Fig. 72*). This last church is one of the few built during the depression of the 1930s.

Not all churches follow a general pattern, and one of the most unusual churches dating from the inter-war years is St. Michael's and All Angels built in Fort Rouge, Winnipeg in 1920

Figure 68. St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, 1926.

Figure 69. Charles Barber's All Saints, Winnipeg of 1883. (PAM)

(*Fig. 73*). Alone among Anglican church architects of the period, H.W. Greene took as his departure point the Romanesque churches of Central and Northern Italy. The interior of the church, with a long barrel vault, apse, supporting arches and side aisles is

Figure 70. Present All Saints, Winnipeg, 1926-27. (PAM)

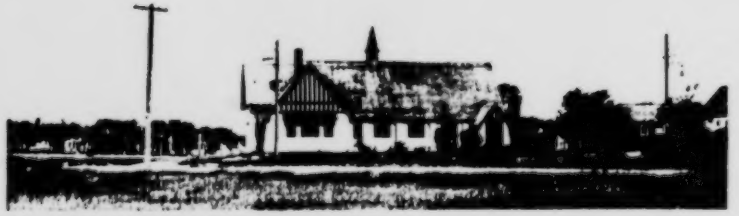

Figure 71. St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Winnipeg, 1922. (PAM)

Figure 72. Church of the Advent, Pine Falls, 1937. (PAM)

Figure 73. St. Michael's and All Angels, Winnipeg, 1920.

unique in the province (*Fig. 74*). The church resonates with the spirit of medieval Christianity, a feeling intensified by the rough cut limestone walls and tower. Another church of the early 1920s, is St. James, Collegiate Street (*Fig. 75*). Its Gothic style is more conventional than St. Michael's and All Angels, but it is equally interesting in its spatial effects, and particularly in the construction of its wooden roof with high clerestorey windows.

Figure 74. Interior, St. Michael's and All Angels, Winnipeg.

Figure 75. St. James, Winnipeg, 1922.

By the 1920s most of southern Manitoba had been settled, but there remained pockets where the Anglican church had yet to build churches, or indeed to establish a parish. For instance two wood-frame churches were built on the eastern slopes of Riding Mountain in the 1920s: Holy Trinity, Makinak (1925) and St. Michael's and All Angels, McCreary (1929-30). At Whytewold on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, the development of summer communities necessitated the construction of a small parish church for the congregation of All Saints (*Fig. 76*).

The 1920s also saw development of a more expansive kind. To the north and west of the Interlake region, the Swan River Valley was the scene of pioneering settlement in the 1920s and an extraordinary episode in the history of the church: the formation of the Bishop's Messengers. Established by the Bishop of Brandon, the Bishop's Messengers were a group of women catechists who travelled the district working among the population and establishing parishes.[27] St. Aldhelm's, Birch River (1936) (*Fig. 77*) was the first church built under the auspices of the Bishop's Messengers themselves, but many churches in the area, including those at Bowsman, Benito and Minitonas were constructed during these years. Without exception these wood frame structures all follow the standard plan developed a generation earlier, but the last church built in the area, St. James, Swan River was a departure: white painted clapboard on a wood frame, it features a cruciform plan (*Fig. 78*).

Figure 76. All Saints, Whytewold, 1922.

Figure 77. St. Aldhelm's, Birch River, 1936.

Churches of the North

From the earliest days the construction of churches in the north of the province has been marked by two considerations: a scarcity of building materials and a compensating resourcefulness and ingenuity. Consequently they deserve to be treated as a group of their own. One of the oldest surviving churches, St. Paul's, Churchill, is a case in point. Constructed in 1892 by the Reverend Joseph Lofthouse, the church was built of iron, prefabricated and shipped from Great Britain aboard the Prince Rupert in 1890[28] (*Fig. 79*). This avoided the difficulty of importing timber or hauling it from the interior. Iron buildings of this type were not uncommon in the nineteenh century -- examples can be found in Australia and Africa for instance -- but they are comparatively rare in Canada. Indeed their use in the north is a fascinating episode which deserves further study. Although St. Paul's is the only known surviving example in Manitoba, it replaced an earlier church of iron, also at Churchill while records indicate a prefabricated structure was sent to York Factory from Britain by the HBC as early as 1783.[29]

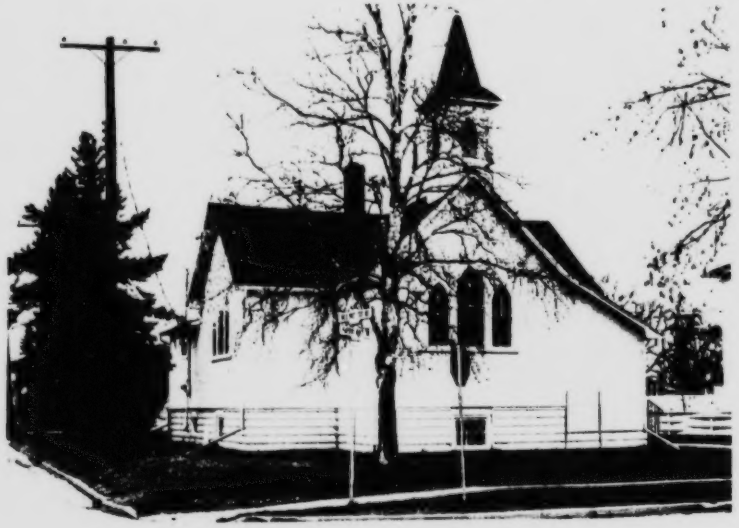

Figure 78. St. James, Swan River, 1941.

Figure 79. St. Paul's, Churchill, 1892.

Another northern church with important historical associations is Christ Church, The Pas. It is here that the Native Anglican priest, Henry Budd established the first mission north of Red River in 1840.[30] Again like St. Paul's, Churchill, the present church is a late nineteenth century replacement (built in 1897) of an earlier structure. But in this case it is built of wood frame along lines similar to churches found in the south. The nave however is distinguished by framed buttresses (*Fig. 80*). Inside one can see iron tablets displaying the fundamentals of Christian faith in Chippewayan as well as pews and furnishings which date from the late 1840s (*Fig. 81*). These are thought to be the handiwork of men from the Franklin Relief Expedition who wintered here in 1847-48.[31] The tablets, pews and furnishings were all taken from the original church which opened in 1850.

Although many of the HBC posts in northern Manitoba were visted by Anglican missionaries in the nineteenth century, no other northern churches survive from before 1900. Moreover the church of St. James, Grand Rapids is one of the few remaining examples from the early twentieth century. Now bereft of its original tower, it was constructed of wood frame in 1902, with a chancel added three years later. Again, like Christ Church it conforms to architectural conventions found in the south (*Fig. 82*).

Figure 80. Christ Church, The Pas, 1897. (PAM)

Although wood frame has been and still is the most common technique used in the construction of northern churches, there have been some notable exceptions. During the 1920s parishioners constructed St. James, Thicket Portage of log. It is important, however, to note that the builders of the church employed the dovetail system rather than the Red River frame technique still in use a generation earlier (*Fig. 83*). Also built of log, though larger in size with a monumental tower was St. Alban's, Easterville (*Fig. 84*). St. Alban's was a casualty of hydro-electric development and it has been replaced by a new church of wood frame. Another departure from wood frame was cement block, which can be seen in two churches built at Flin Flon immediately after the Second World War: St. James (1948) and St. Peter's (1952-56) (*Fig. 85*). Together with St. Matthew's, Gilbert Plains (1904), they are the only Anglican churches built of this material in Manitoba.

The post-war period has seen radical changes in the style of northern churches. After more than half a century the ubiquitous wood frame church has given way to a greater individualism in design. From now on even the simplest churches exhibit a greater variety in their plan, their use of materials or their massing and proportion. St. John's, York Landing for instance is organized around a central tower with two low-pitched blocks housing the entrance hall and chapel (*Fig. 86*). Among larger churches, St. Simon's, Lynn Lake (1959-60) is an early example of the way changing taste affected church design even where economy of means was of paramount importance (*Fig. 87*). Built of frame construction with stucco cladding the church is particularly striking for its use of the Latin cross. This motif dominates the façade and is repeated on the tower and in the windows of the nave.

Figure 81. Interior, Christ Church, The Pas. (PAM)

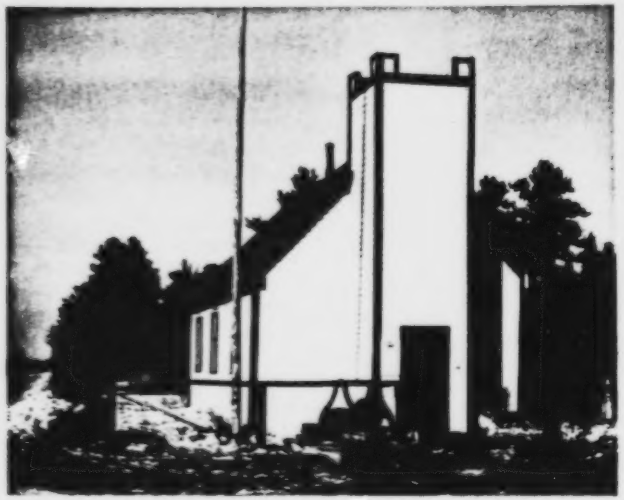

Figure 82. St. James, Grand Rapids, 1902. (PAM)

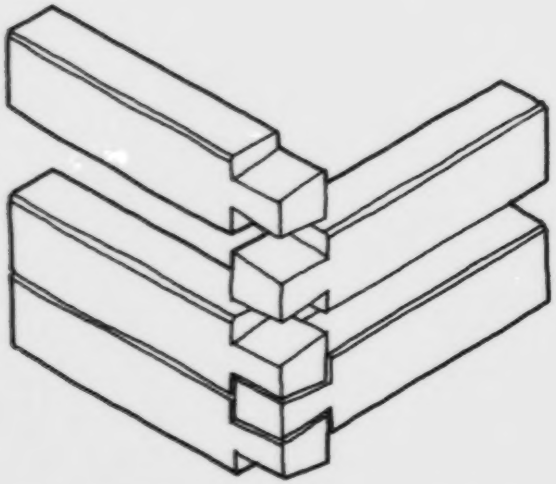

Figure 83. Principles of dovetail log construction.

Figure 84. St. Alban's, Easterville, 1963; burned 1988. (PAM)

Figure 85. St. Peter's, Flin Flon, 1952-56.

Figure 86. St. John's, York Landing.

While the 1950s and 60s were marked by innovations in design it would be a mistake to think that congregations did not build with an eye to the past. At St. John the Baptist, Split Lake, volunteers from "Operation Beaver" helped construct a spacious frame church, utilitarian in form and detail, but introducing a familiar steeple rising high above the gable end. At St. Andrew's, Gillam, a steeple is similarily employed to signify function, since the main body of the church is housed in a building brought from the former radar site at Bird. The grafting of traditional ideas or familiar forms on to a contemporary design can also be seen at St. Mark's, Norway House. Here the main body of the church is purely functional, but the plan with offset tower and two entrances on the liturgical south side of the church is rooted in the English tradition (*Fig. 88*).

Recent years have been marked by a continuing adaptation to local conditions, especially in resource based towns. At Leaf Rapids Anglican services are now held in an ecumenical chapel housed within the glass and steel town centre designed by architects Stecheson and Katz. (*Fig. 89*).

Figure 87. St. Simon's, Lynn Lake, 1959-60.

Figure 88. St. Mark's, Norway House, 1965.

Figure 89. Cross of Faith Ecumenical Church, Leaf Rapids.

Post-War: 1946 - Present

The most important influence on Anglican church design since 1945 has been the impact of the modern movement in architecture. This has changed the way churches look. Equally important, if less obvious factors have been the movement of the Anglican population away from the farms and villages settled by their forebears, to towns and cities, and the increased mobility afforded by highways and automobiles. This has meant the closure of many small country churches, while in Winnipeg, Brandon and other regional centres, new churches have been built. In most instances these new churches have replaced an earlier structure grown too small or fallen into disrepair, but in Winnipeg the demands of a growing and prosperous suburban population in the 1950s and 60s caused a mini-boom in church construction.

The trend of church design since the early 1950s can be observed in the career of one of Winnipeg's most successful church architects, J.T. Laurie Ward. Born in Winnipeg and trained at the University of Manitoba Laurie Ward gained a familiarity with the Gothic traditions of Anglican church architecture in the office of J. Edgar Prain, a Winnipeg architect best known for his design of St. John's Cathedral. Laurie Ward's first post-war church's, St. Anne's, Burrin Street, Winnipeg is itself noticeably Gothic in spirit, with a long nave, pitched roof and traditional massing (*Fig. 90*). But in keeping with the new spirit of modernism, the church is filled with light while decoration is kept to a minimum and abstracted. Ten years later, at St. John the

Figure 90. St. Anne's, Winnipeg, 1953.

Baptist Church, Carman (1965), the traditional plan of oblong shaped box with tower still visible at St. Anne's is gone (*Fig. 91*). It has been replaced by an abstract, strongly horizontal shape determined by the plan and the structural system. Particularly striking is the use of light, which is introduced in the form of a bay behind the altar, to organize and give focus to the church. In Laurie Ward's last church, St. Stephen's, East Kildonan (1978) the motif of light is developed further so that now it replaces tradition as the central idea behind the design (*Fig. 92*). Streaming upon the altar through glass set high in the superstructure it is used symbolically to organize and define the structure (*Fig. 93*). Just as Jesus, the light of the world is the focus of the Christian Church, so light is now the pivot around which the physical church and the congregation revolves.

Figure 91. St. John the Baptist, Carman, 1965.

Figure 92. St. Stephen's, Winnipeg, 1978.

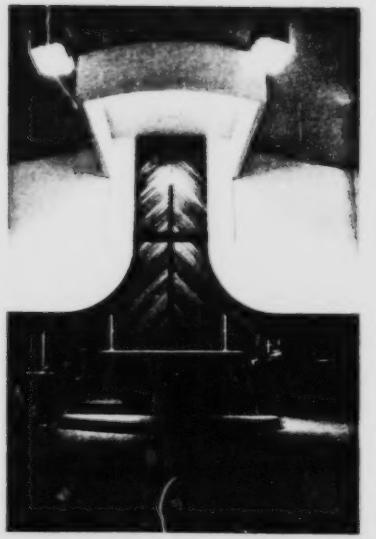

Figure 93. Interior, St. Stephen's, Winnipeg

The movement of architectural design away from the Gothic forms which dominated church design for at least 100 years can be seen not just in Laurie Ward's work but in the design of Anglican churches in general. St. Alban's, Winnipeg built in 1951 displays the clean surfaces of modernism, but its form, and especially its timber roof looks back to the churches of the 1920s and 30s (*Fig. 94*). St. Paul's, Fort Garry (1958) by John Graham, Professor at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Manitoba, exhibits a new conception of architectural space. The church is organized as a series of independent units, rather than as a single mass following the traditions of English architecture (*Fig. 95*). St. George's, Crescentwood is perhaps the best example in this survey of high style modernism adapted to church design (*Fig. 96*). Designed by the Winnipeg architect, G. Leslie Russell, its perfectly controlled volumes, sheathed in polished limestone and articulated by a subtle movement of pattern across the façade is a watermark in church design in the province.

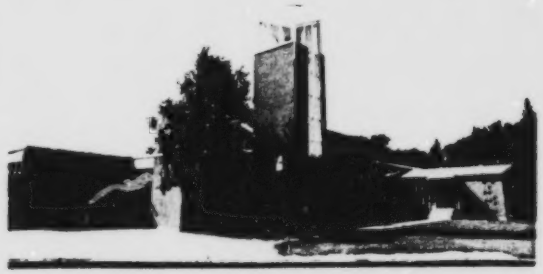

Figure 95. St. Paul's, Winnipeg, 1958.

Figure 94. St. Alban's, Winnipeg, 1951.

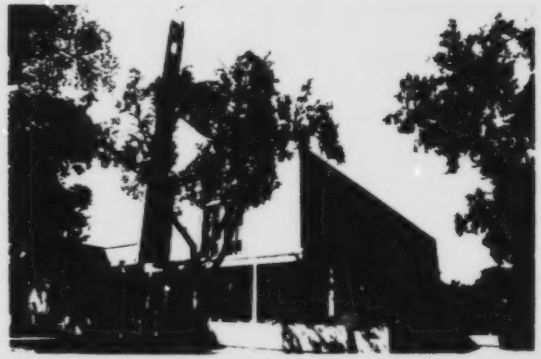

Figure 96. St. George's, Crescentwood, Winnipeg, 1957-58.

Outside of Winnipeg the prosperity of the post-war years encouraged many congregations to modernize existing churches, or to build anew. St. James, Rivers is notable for its symbolic use of the cross as an organizing device (*Fig. 97*).

Since the mid-1970s the pace of church construction has slackened. This is a reflection of economic and population circumstances, but also of a renewed interest in traditional architecture. Many congregations have begun to reconsider their historic churches in a new light, renovating them and bringing them back to life. For instance at Fort Alexander the congregation has taken the decision to restore its Red River frame church built in the 1870s and turn its modern church (1970s) to another use. Even where new churches have been built, for instance at St. Michael's, Victoria Beach (*Fig. 98*), the influence of vernacular design and the use of local materials has once again begun to play an important part in church design.

Figure 97. St. James, Rivers, 1958.

Figure 98. St. Michael's, Victoria Beach, c. 1972.

ENDNOTES

1. The best review of the history of Anglicanism in Manitoba is T.C. Boon, The Anglican Church from The Bay to the Rockies.

2. Census of Canada, 1921.

3. This is well covered in Boon. See also Lisa Murphy, "Missions and Settlement Houses in Manitoba: Assimilating New Canadians, 1880-1930", unpublished manuscript, Historic Resources Branch, 1986, p. 26.

4. Census of Canada, 1981.

5. Robert Machray to the S.P.C.K., published in "Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge", Reports, London, 1869, p. 29.

6. On Duncan McRae, see Manitoba Historic Resources Branch, Duncan McRae, 1984.

7. Ibid., pp. 4-5; see also Manitoba Historic Resources Branch, St. Peter's Church, Dynevor, 1983.

8. Elsie Mackay, Selkirk's 75th Anniversary, (1957), p. 14.

9. For a history of St. Anne's Church, see Manitoba Historic Resources Branch, St. Anne's Church, Poplar Point, 1985.

10. See Anita E. Schmidt, On the Banks of the Assiniboine, Winnipeg, 1975; also Historic Resources Branch, St. James Church, 1983.

11. Anita Schmidt, On the Banks of the Assiniboine, p. 15.

12. Manitoba Historic Resources Branch, St. Paul's Middlechurch, 1985.

13. Robert Machray to the S.P.C.K. in "Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge", Reports, London, 1881, p. 198.

14. Yvette Brandt, Memories of Lorne, pp. 159-160.

15. Rapid City Historical Society, Our Past for Our Future, pp. 116-117.

16. Manitoba Weekly Free Press, June 26, 1890, p. 8; Oak Lake History Committee, Ox Trails to Blacktop, 1982, pp. 129-130.

17. The Western World, 3:34, (December 1892), p. 257; "Stone Walls", Pilot Mound Sentinel, 31 October 1889, p. 1.

18. St. Matthew Anglican Church 75th Anniversary, Boissevain, 1940, pp. 16 and 17.

19. Rupert's Land Gleaner, May 1892, 2:5, p. 37.

20. Manitoba Mercury, 5 November, 1892; Manitou 100th Anniversary and Reunion, Manitou 1979, pp. 166-67.

21. A. Fortin, Sixty Years and After: A Historical Sketch of Holy Trinity Parish, Winnipeg, 1928.

22. E.J. Simms, St. Mary's la Prairie Anglican Church, 1853-1953.

23. Canada Year Book 1921, p. 108.

24. Census of Canada, 1921.

25. O.E.A. Brown, Settlers of the Plains, 1953, pp. 55-56.

26. T.C. Boon, op. cit., pp. 265-267.

27. On the Bishop's Messengers see Boon, p. 420-421.

28. Martha McCarthy, Churchill: A Land Use History 1782-1930, Parks Canada Microfiche Report, Series 219, 1985, pp. 212-222.

29. Bruce F. Donaldson, "York Factory Construction Phases 1787-1845" in Research Bulletin No. 167, (Ottawa: Parks Canada 1981), p. 1.

30. Manitoba Historic Resources Branch, Reverend Henry Budd, 1981.

31. R. Doyle, "Christ Church, The Pas", a report prepared for the Manitoba Historic Resources Branch, 1978.

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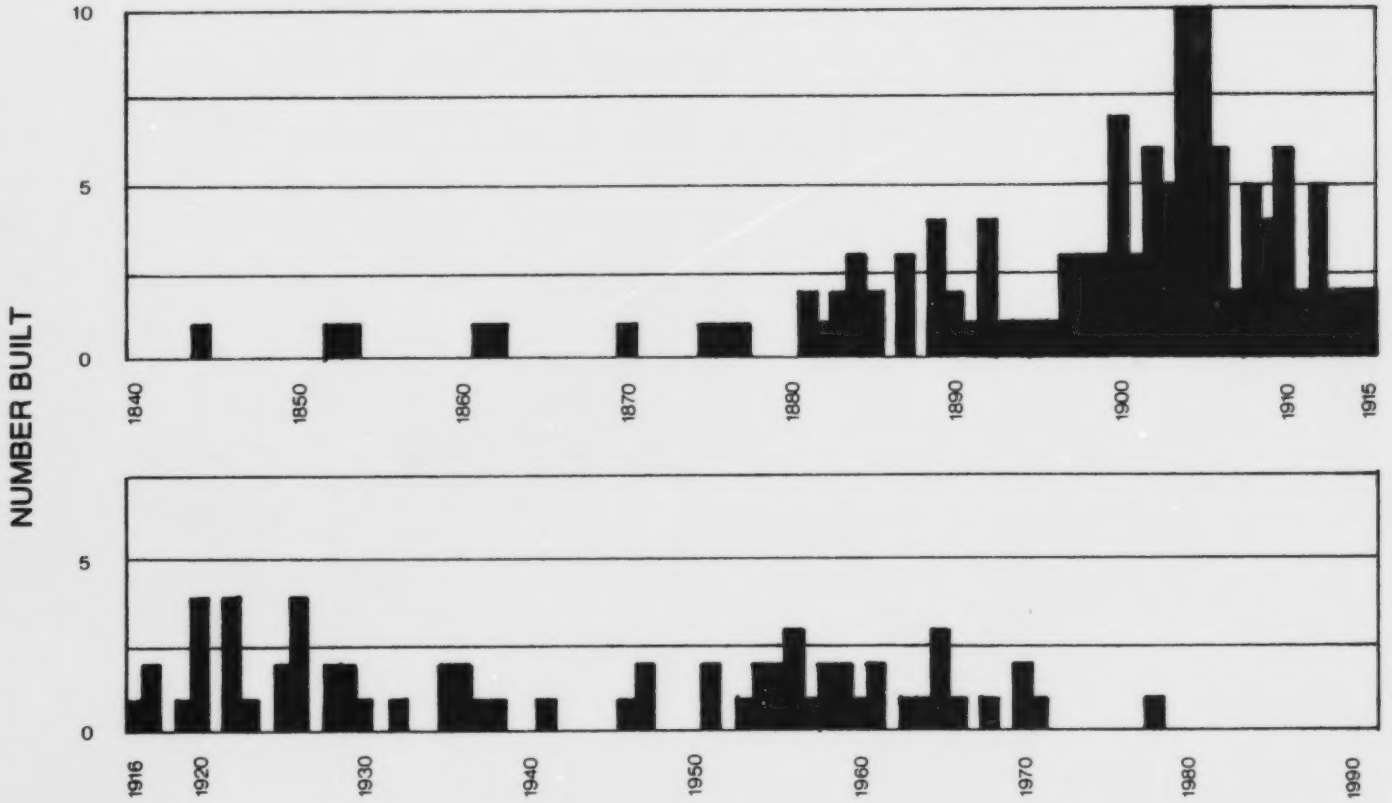
APPENDICES

The graph opposite and the following maps indicate the activity and distribution of Anglican Church construction in Manitoba. The graph clearly demonstrates the boom in church construction just before and after the turn of the twentieth century. The maps show the heaviest concentration of Anglican churches in the southwest and south central ("Westman" and "Central") areas of the province.

APPENDIX I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5
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NUMBER BUILT
1840
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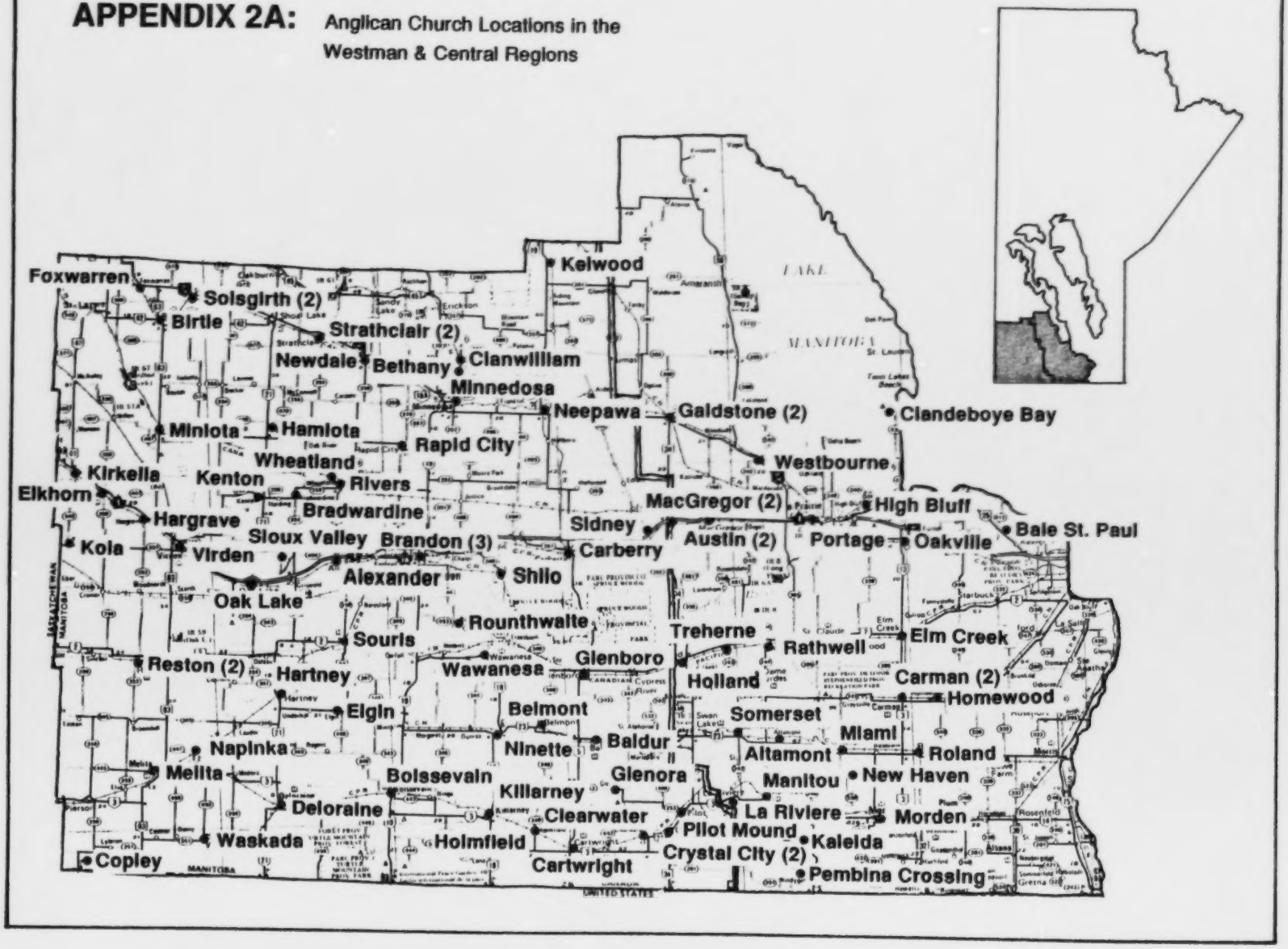
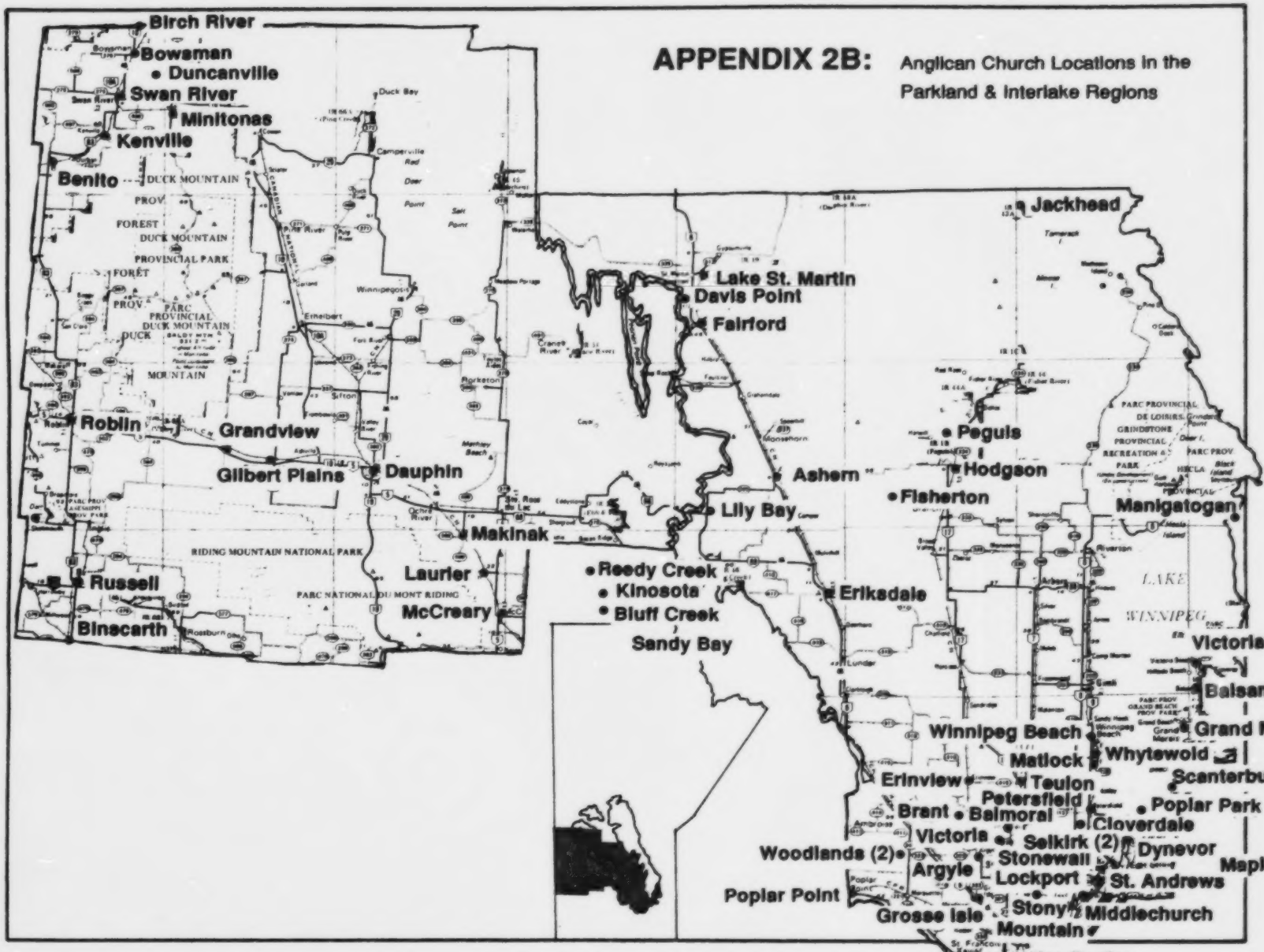
DATE OF CHURCH

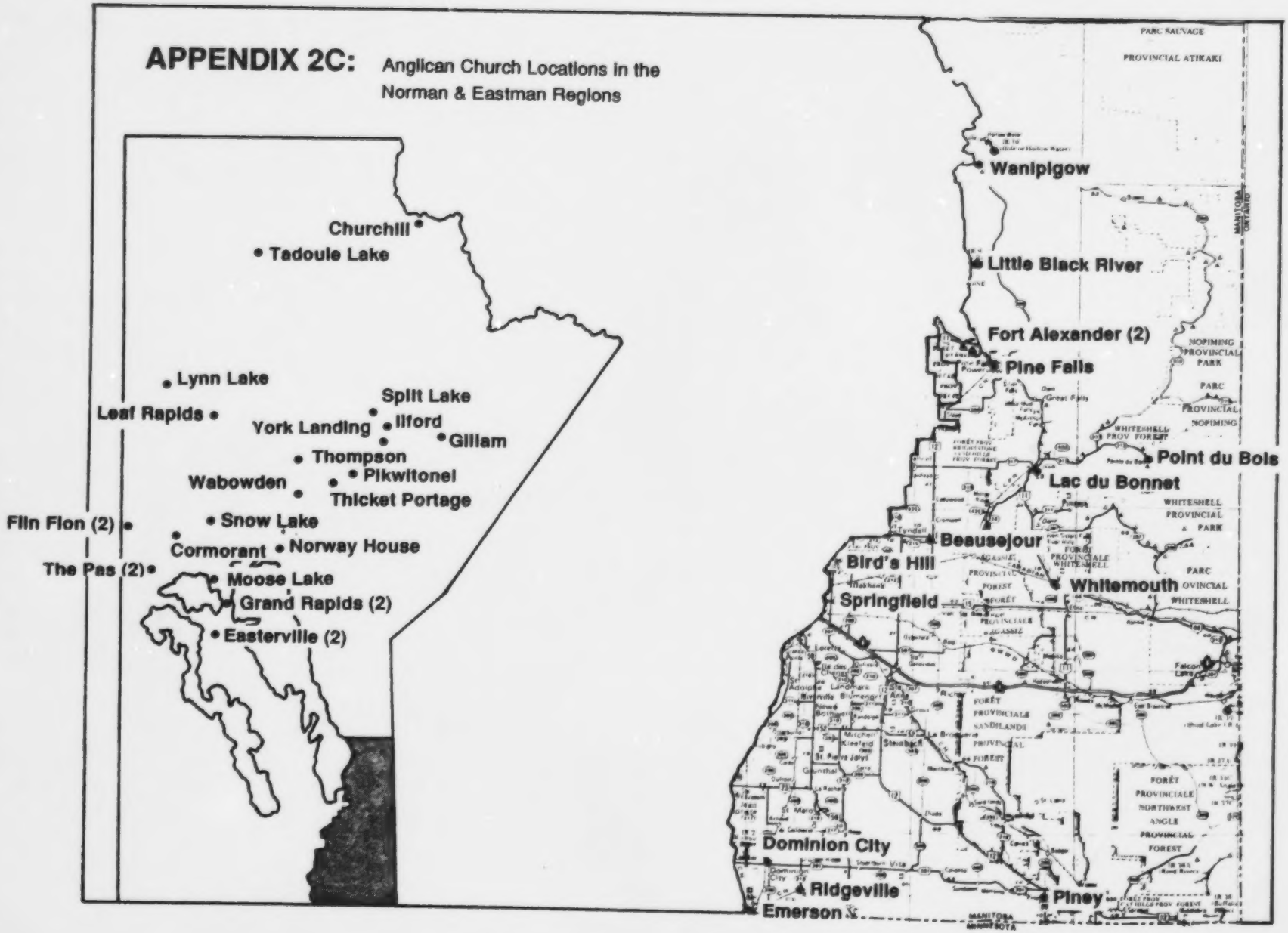
APPENDIX 2A:

Anglican Church Locations in the
Westman & Central Regions




APPENDIX 2B: Anglican Church Locations in the Parkland & Interlake Regions
Pelican Rapids
Mafeking
Birch River
Bowsman
Duncanville
Swan River
Minitonas
Kenville
Benito
Roblin
Grandview
Gilbert Plains
Dauphin
Russell
Binscarth
Laurier
McCreary
Makinak
Reedy Creek
Kinosota
Bluff Creek
Sandy Bay
Lake St. Martin
Davis Point
Fairford
Lily Bay
Ashern
Peguis
Hodgson
Fisherton
Erikadale
Jackhead
Manigotogan
Victoria Beach
Balsam Bay
Grand Marais
Winnipeg Beach
Matlock
Whytewold
Scanterbury
Erinview
Teulon
Petersfield
Poplar Park
Brant
Balmoral
Cloverdale
Victoria
Selkirk (2)
Dynevor
Woodlands (2)
Stonewall
Mapleton
Argyle
Lockport
St. Andrews
Poplar Point
Grosse Isle
Stony Mountain
Middlechurch
Headingley
DUCK MOUNTAIN PROVINCIAL PARK
RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
LAKE WINNIPEG

APPENDIX 2C: Anglican Church Locations in the Norman & Eastman Regions



ALTAMONT

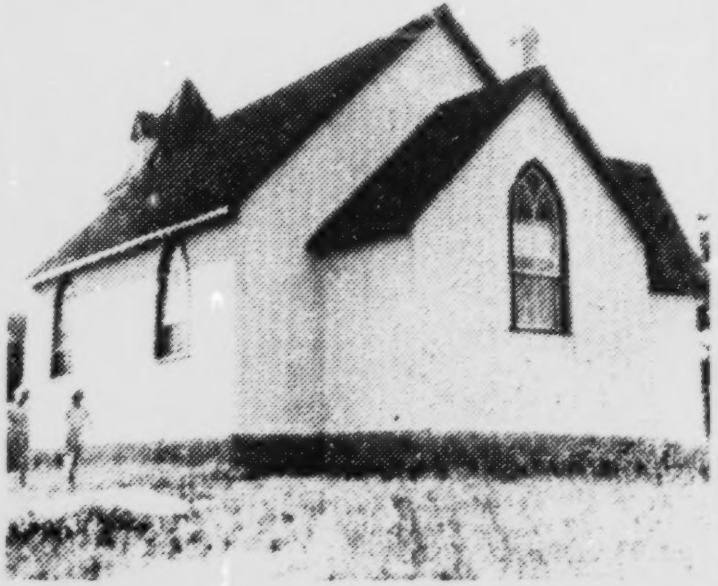
CHURCH:	St. Barnabas
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Lorne
DATE BUILT:	c1903
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This church was built by the Seventh Day Adventist Congregation and purchased by the Anglican community in 1910.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

ALEXANDER

CHURCH:	St. Paul
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Whitehead
DATE BUILT:	1900
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	storage
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	188, pp. 10 and 12
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

ARGYLE

CHURCH:	St. Oswald
LOCATION:	NE 20-14-IW
MUNICIPALITY:	Woodlands
DATE BUILT:	1902-03
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	John Morrison of Argyle assisted by Mr. McNeil and the Congregation
CONSTRUCTION:	Grout
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	This is an unusual means of construction, consisting of a wooden framework with grout (lime and sand mixture) walling.The interior is lath & plaster. The walls are now covered in stucco.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	88, p. 186 and 133, pp. 124-27
PHOTO SOURCE:	133. p. 125

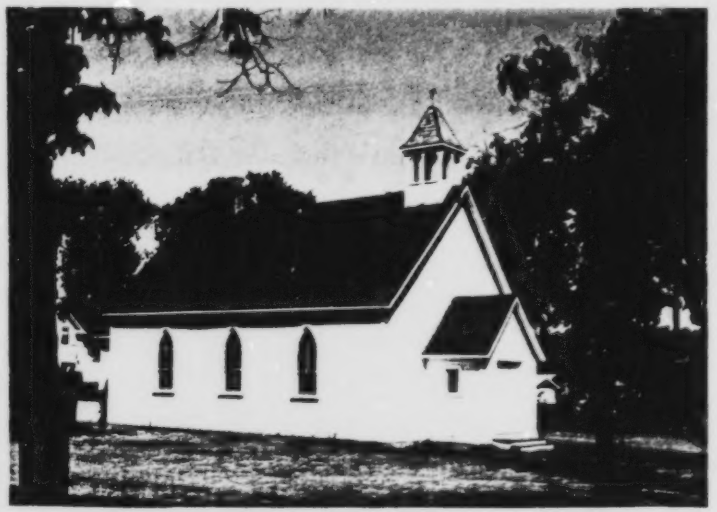


ASHERN

CHURCH:	St. Michael
LOCATION:	Ashern Museum
MUNICIPALITY:	Siglunes
DATE BUILT:	1911
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	Wood frame
PRESENT USE:	Part of Ashern Museum; used for annual anniversary service
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	5, p. 15
PHOTO SOURCE:	5, p. 15

AUSTIN

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	North Norfolk
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	local congregation, W. Gatley carpenter
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	Includes hand-made pews.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	31, p. 262
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM



AUSTIN

CHURCH:	St. Saviour's (Odanah)
LOCATION:	Manitoba Agricultural Museum
MUNICIPALITY:	North Norfolk
DATE BUILT:	1894
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	J. Cox
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	Manitoba Agricultural Museum
COMMENTS:	The church was originally built on SW 15-13-18W.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	107, pp. 73-75; 72, pp.22 and 23; and 179, pp. 81-84
PHOTO SOURCE:	107, p. 74

BAIE ST. PAUL

CHURCH:	St. Paul's Church
LOCATION:	Lot 153 (Belcourt)
MUNICIPALITY:	St. Francois Xavier
DATE BUILT:	c1910
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	summer services
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	125, pp. 75-76
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

BALDUR

CHURCH:	St. Mark's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Argyle
DATE BUILT:	1898
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	149, p. 142; 7, p. 49
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

BALMORAL

CHURCH: St. Peter's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Rockwood
DATE BUILT: 1954
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/brick,stucco,stone
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 139, p. 91
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

BALSAM BAY

CHURCH: Balsam Bay
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: St. Clements
DATE BUILT: c1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: log (dovetail)
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 157, p. 171
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

BEAUSEJOUR

CHURCH: St. James
LOCATION: 503 Park Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead
DATE BUILT: 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 35
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

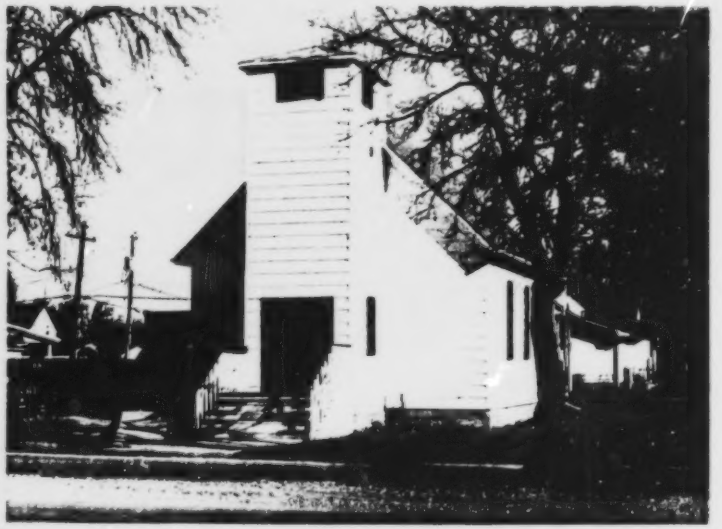
BELMONT

CHURCH: Christ Church
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Strathcona
DATE BUILT: 1900-1901
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 12, p. 65; 134, p. 65
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

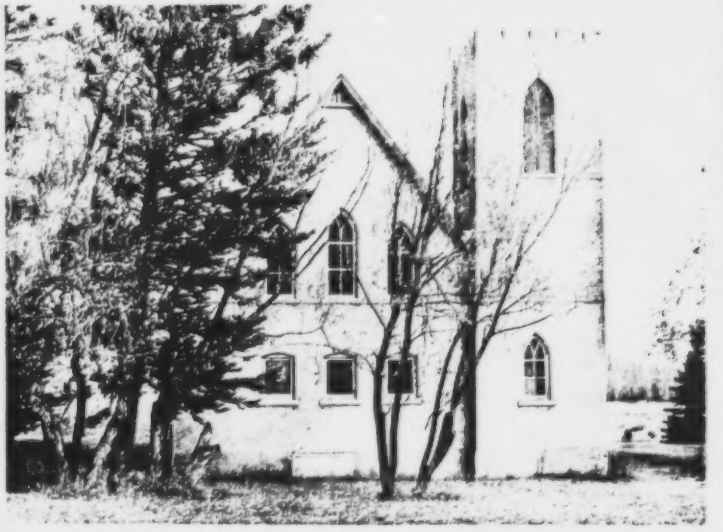
BENITO

CHURCH:	St. Paul's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Swan River
DATE BUILT:	c1910
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame/aluminum siding on concrete block
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This was originally a school in the Robson District.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



BETHANY

CHURCH:	St. John Memorial
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Minto
DATE BUILT:	1917-18
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The church is notable for its brick construction, high basement and plan with castellated tower and apse.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	107; 109
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



BINSCARTH

CHURCH:	St. Matthew
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Russell
DATE BUILT:	c1898, 1909-10
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The church was built in sections, the original portion of the nave c1898, the chancel and tower 1909-10. This accounts for the unusual plan. The church is also distinguished by its arched rood screen, supported on columns.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

BIRCH RIVER

CHURCH:	St. Aldhelm's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Birch River
DATE BUILT:	1936
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	St. Aldhelm's was built through the combined efforts of local volunteers, the Bishop's Messengers who founded the parish, a Norwegian-born carpenter and the Sunday School children of St. Aldhelm's, Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, England.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	124, pp. 32-34
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

BIRD'S HILL

CHURCH: St. Catherine
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: East St. Paul
DATE BUILT: 1914
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 138, pp. 114-15
PHOTO SOURCE: 138, p. 114

BIRTLE

CHURCH: St. George
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Birtle
DATE BUILT: 1955
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: active church
COMMENTS: This replaces an earlier church of 1883-4.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 18, 4/7/57; 1, pp. 154-55
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

BLUFF CREEK

CHURCH: St. James
LOCATION: SE-19-21-10W
MUNICIPALITY: L.G.D., Alonsa
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

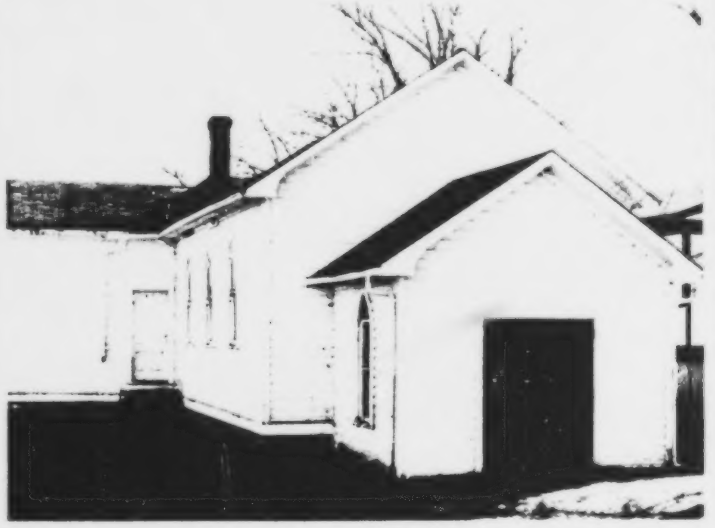
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

BOISSEVAIN

CHURCH: St. Matthew's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Morton
DATE BUILT: 1889-90/Enlarged: chancel (1922), vestry (1925); basement (1940)
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: William Lambert
CONSTRUCTION: fieldstone/brick
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: A typical late 19th century parish church plan, carried out in Manitoba fieldstone, with a roof of wooden shingles and windows of stained glass. One of the best of its type in the province.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 194, p. 114; 160, pp. 16-17; 15, p. 83
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

BOWSMAN

CHURCH:	St. Paul's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Swan River
DATE BUILT:	1915-1916
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The church was moved to its present site in 1927. New foundation built 1955, addition of Sunday School room 1962.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	164, p. 51; 6
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



BRADWARDINE

CHURCH:	St. Matthew
LOCATION:	NE 18-12-22W
MUNICIPALITY:	Daly
DATE BUILT:	1901-1902
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	G. Woolrich
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	Open to public view. Occasional service.
COMMENTS:	Plan included chancel with choir stall and sanctuary.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

BRANDON

CHURCH:	St. Matthew's Cathedral
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	City of Brandon
DATE BUILT:	1912
ARCHITECT:	W.A. Elliot
BUILDER:	William Bell
CONSTRUCTION:	Brick/stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This is the cathedral church of the Diocese of Brandon. A fine example.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	81, p. 133; 10. p. 142
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

BRANDON

CHURCH:	St. George's
LOCATION:	5th Street & Southern Ave.
MUNICIPALITY:	City of Brandon
DATE BUILT:	1956
ARCHITECT:	K.R.D. Pratt
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	Brick veneer
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This replaced an earlier church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	10, p. 390
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

BRANDON

CHURCH:	St. Mary
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	City of Brandon
DATE BUILT:	1907-1908
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	28
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

BRANT

CHURCH:	St. John's
LOCATION:	SE 28-14-1E
MUNICIPALITY:	Rockwood
DATE BUILT:	1905
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	Annual anniversary service
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	139, pp. 88-89
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

CARBERRY

CHURCH:	St. Agnes
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	North Cypress
DATE BUILT:	1902-03
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	James White
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	A good example of the brick, modified Gothic Anglican churches built in many prospering Manitoba towns around 1900. The second Anglican church in Carberry.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	105, Nov, 1929; 23, p. 258
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

CARMAN

CHURCH:	St. John
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Dufferin
DATE BUILT:	1965
ARCHITECT:	Ward & MacDonald
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This replaces an earlier church built in 1962.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	25, pp. 95-98; 34, pp. 205-07
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

CARMAN

CHURCH:	St. Peter
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Dufferin
DATE BUILT:	c1900
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Joe Maugham
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	Vestry at St. John's
COMMENTS:	This was formerly St. Peter, Rosebank.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	25, pp. 95-98
PHOTO SOURCE:	

CARTWRIGHT

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Roblin
DATE BUILT:	1897-8/1910
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Hossack Brothers
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	A typical church design built in stone. The interior was rebuilt following a fire in 1909.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	143; 56, pp. 259-60; 104, p. 20
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

CHURCHILL

CHURCH:	St. Paul's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	L.G.D., Churchill
DATE BUILT:	1892
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Rev. Joseph Lofthouse
CONSTRUCTION:	galvanized iron
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	91, pp. 41-45; 93
PHOTO SOURCE:	Keewatin Diocesan Office

CLANDEBOYE BAY

CHURCH:	St. Mark's
LOCATION:	SE 22-14-5W
MUNICIPALITY:	Portage La Prairie
DATE BUILT:	1908
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The interior of St. Mark's contains original wood stoves and coal oil lamps.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

CLANWILLIAM

CHURCH:	All Saints
LOCATION:	NE 36-16-18W
MUNICIPALITY:	Minto
DATE BUILT:	1884 or 1900
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	James Lamp
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	occasional service
COMMENTS:	An early Gothic Revival parish church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	67, p. 209; 108, p. 101
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

CLEARWATER

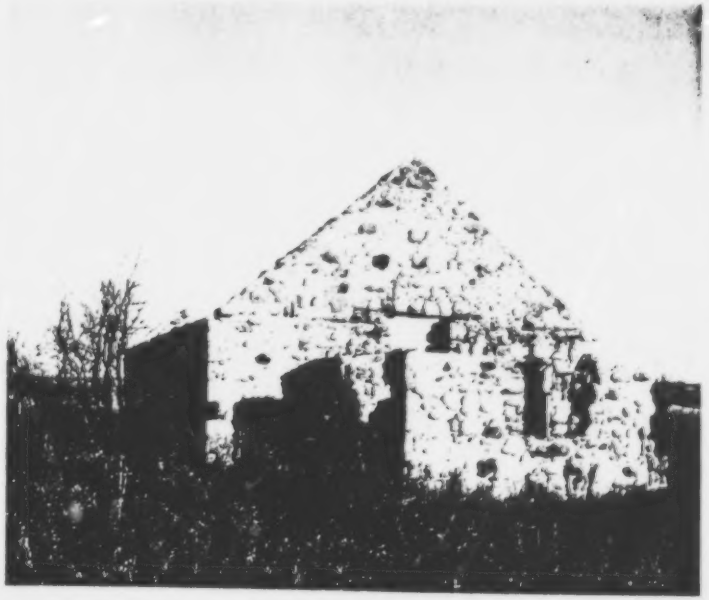
CHURCH:	St. Paul
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Roblin
DATE BUILT:	1889
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	John Drew
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The cost of the church was $1,700. It was opened by Rev. Canon O'Meara on 4 November, 1889.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	115, p. 147; 103, 5/11/1889, p. 2
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

CLOVERDALE

CHURCH:	St. Matthew
LOCATION:	SW 33-I3
MUNICIPALITY:	Rockwood
DATE BUILT:	cl904
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Albert Boreskil
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	This church boasts a charming and well maintained interior.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	116, pp. 62-63
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

COPLEY

CHURCH:	St. George
LOCATION:	SE I2-I-29W
MUNICIPALITY:	Edward
DATE BUILT:	I890-92
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	fieldstone
PRESENT USE:	abandoned
COMMENTS:	A true pioneer church, built with local materials, and exhibiting a novel use of conventional forms.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	33; 192, p. 12; 69; 44, pp. 146-48
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

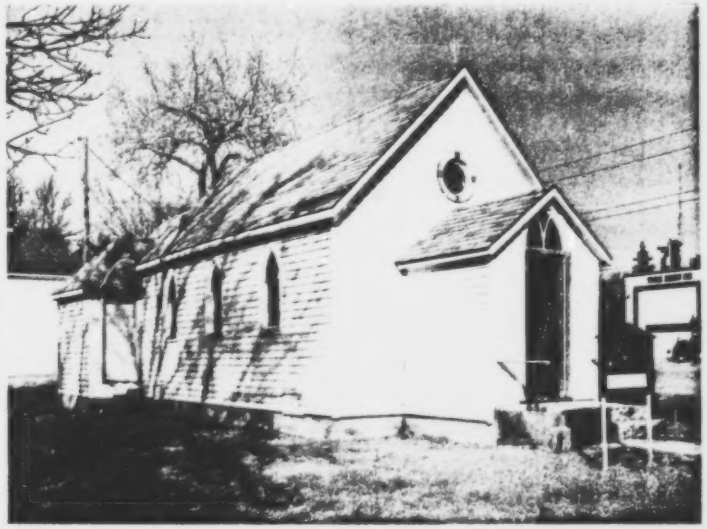


CORMORANT

CHURCH:	St. Luke
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Cormorant Provincial Forest
DATE BUILT:	1932
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	This parish was established by the Bishop's Messengers in 1931.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	16, p. 431
PHOTO SOURCE:	

CRYSTAL CITY

CHURCH:	St. Andrew's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Louise
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

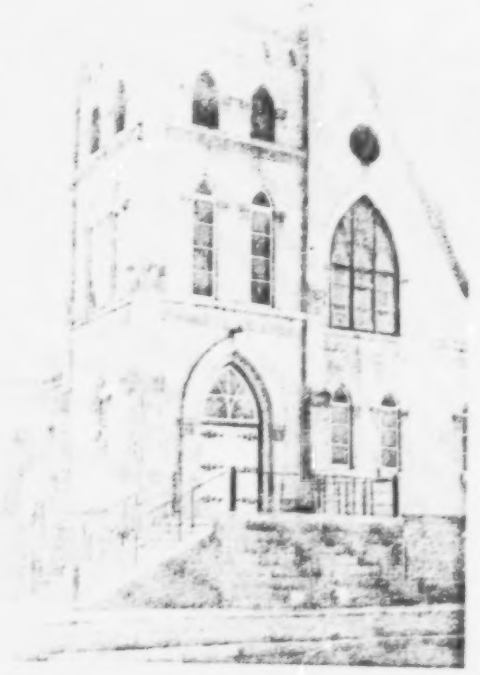


CRYSTAL CITY

CHURCH:	Church of the Redeemer
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Louise
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	church hall
COMMENTS:	This was formerly Church of the Redeemer, Norquay.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	19, p. 277
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

DAUPHIN

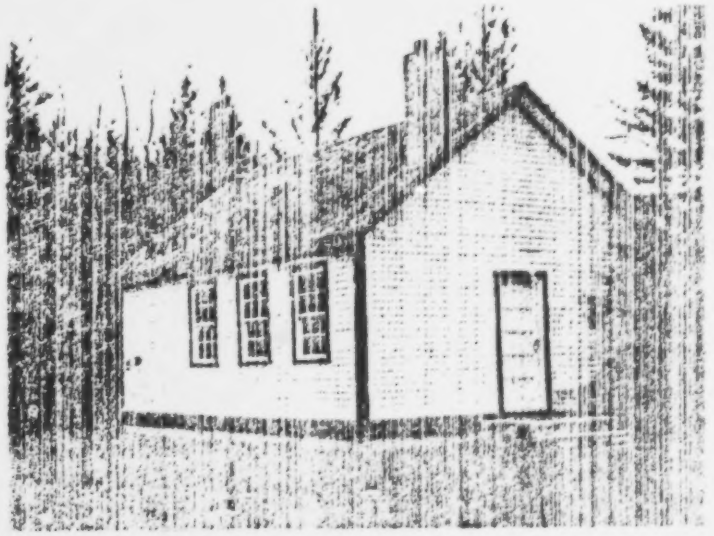
CHURCH:	St. Paul's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Dauphin
DATE BUILT:	1914
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	A good example of a pre-World War I town church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	37, pp. 146 and 155
PHOTO SOURCE:	37, p. 155



DAVIS POINT

CHURCH: St. George
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY:
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: Rupert's Land Diocesan Office



DELORAINE

CHURCH: St. Andrews
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Winchester
DATE BUILT: 1961
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: A characteristic church of the 1960s, with dominating horizontals.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

DOMINION CITY

CHURCH:	All Saints
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Franklin
DATE BUILT:	cl909
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	Now owned and used by the Franklin Crafts Club as a museum.
COMMENTS:	In l986 the church was resurfaced with clapboard and painted.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	150, p. 101
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

DUNCANVILLE

CHURCH:	St. Francis
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Minitonas
DATE BUILT:	l925
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	abandoned
COMMENTS:	This church is now a ruin.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

DYNEVOR

CHURCH:	St. Peter's Dynevor
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	St. Clements
DATE BUILT:	1852-53
ARCHITECT:	William Cockran/Duncan McRae
BUILDER:	Duncan McRae
CONSTRUCTION:	stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Second church on the site. Windows contain pieces of mid-19th century English hand-blown glass. One of the historic Red River churches.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	100; 116, pp. 63-65; 94, p. 14
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

EASTERVILLE

CHURCH:	St. Alban's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Chemawawin Indian Reserve
DATE BUILT:	1963
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

EASTERVILLE

CHURCH:	St. Alban's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	log construction
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	127, p. 95
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

ELGIN

CHURCH:	St. John's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Whitewater
DATE BUILT:	1902-1903
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	John Turner/Dan Kitchen/John Sheer
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The church was rebuilt following a fire in 1933.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	45; 46, pp. 37-38; 49, p.12
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

ELKHORN

CHURCH:	St. Mark's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Wallace
DATE BUILT:	1887
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	One of the oldest churches in the Brandon Diocese, with a fine late 19th century stained glass window. The vestry and porch are later additions.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	47, pp. 61-62
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

ELM CREEK

CHURCH:	Holy Trinity
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Grey
DATE BUILT:	1905
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Matheson and Stevens
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	A good example of a simple country church. The pressed metal ceiling in the church is original.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	8, pp. 101-02
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

EMERSON

CHURCH: St. Luke
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Franklin
DATE BUILT: 1875-1876
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: McPherson and Bell
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: Although the interior has been altered, this is one of only three churches remaining from the 1870s. An early wood frame church. The church was enlarged and the belfry added in 1879.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 102, 30/12/1876, p. 2; 24, p. 16
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

ERIKSDALE

CHURCH: St. John's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Eriksdale
DATE BUILT: 1911
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: Wood frame/concrete foundation
PRESENT USE: Museum of Eriksdale
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 90
PHOTO SOURCE:

FISHERTON

CHURCH: St. John
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: L.G.D. Fisher
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: monthly service
COMMENTS: An extremely historic parish.

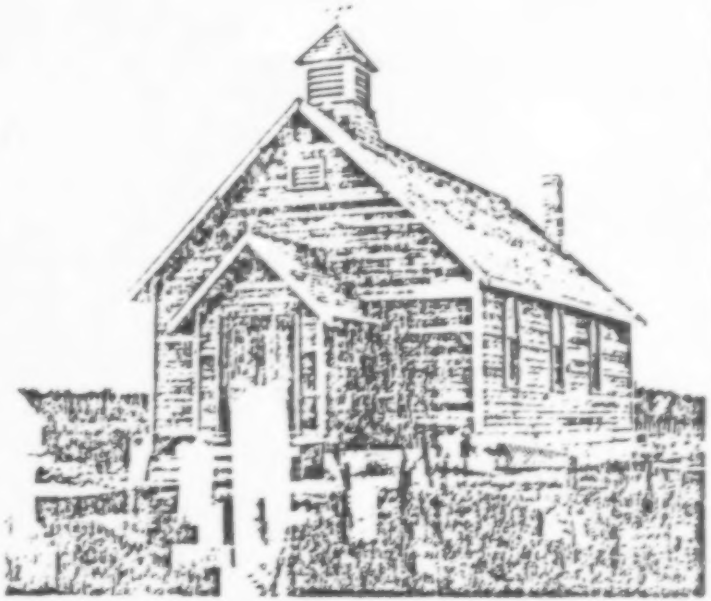
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE:

ERINVIEW

CHURCH:	All Saints
LOCATION:	SE 30-I6-IW
MUNICIPALITY:	Woodlands
DATE BUILT:	cl884
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	log and frame
PRESENT USE:	Anniversary and Harvest Thanksgiving service.
COMMENTS:	An early and well-maintained parish church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	88, p. 180
PHOTO SOURCE:	88, p. I80

FAIRFORD

CHURCH:	St. Helen
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:	cl9I7-I8
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	An extremely historic parish.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	83, pp. 16-19, 142
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM



FLIN FLON

CHURCH: St. James
LOCATION: 72 Church Street
MUNICIPALITY: Town of Flin Flon
DATE BUILT: 1948
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: concrete block
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

FLIN FLON

CHURCH: St. Peter's
LOCATION: 298 Green Street
MUNICIPALITY: Town of Flin Flon
DATE BUILT: 1955-56
ARCHITECT: Paul Loebell
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: concrete block/brick
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

FORT ALEXANDER

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Alexander
DATE BUILT:	cl870
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	Red River frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	The church is undergoing restoration. A good example of Red River frame construction.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

FORT ALEXANDER

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Alexander
DATE BUILT:	l970
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	39, Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 3
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

FOXWARREN

CHURCH: St. George's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Birtle
DATE BUILT: 1907
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: The Church was moved to the present site in 1921.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 1, p. 153
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

GILLAM

CHURCH: St. Andrew's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: L.G.D., Gillam
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

GILBERT PLAINS

CHURCH:	St. Matthew's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Gilbert Plains
DATE BUILT:	1900
ARCHITECT:	Charles Heath
BUILDER:	E.H. Pilgrim
CONSTRUCTION:	concrete block (artificial stone)
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	One of only three churches built of this material and the only one constructed in the early 1900s. The church is well preserved. Plans are held at the Diocese of Brandon.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	59; 21, pp. 55-56
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

GLADSTONE

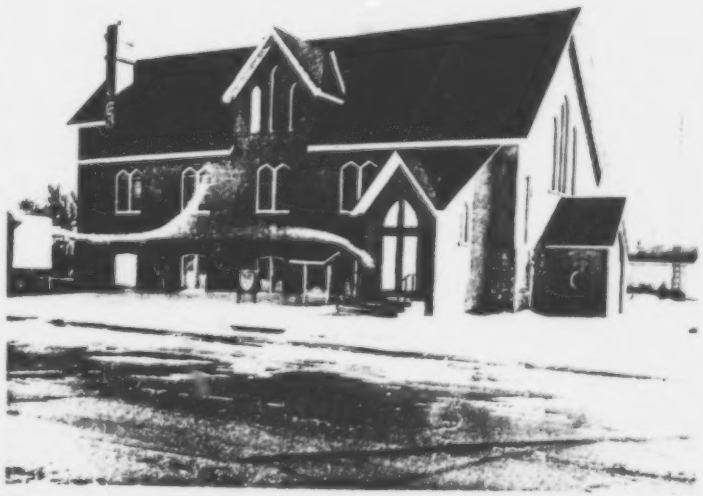
CHURCH:	All Saints
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Westbourne
DATE BUILT:	1887
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Mr. Clubb
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	M & B Auto and Welding Co.
COMMENTS:	The church is no longer recognizable having been altered and enlarged.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	3, p. 19
PHOTO SOURCE:	

KENTON

CHURCH:	St. George
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	Church hall for Kenton United Church
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	

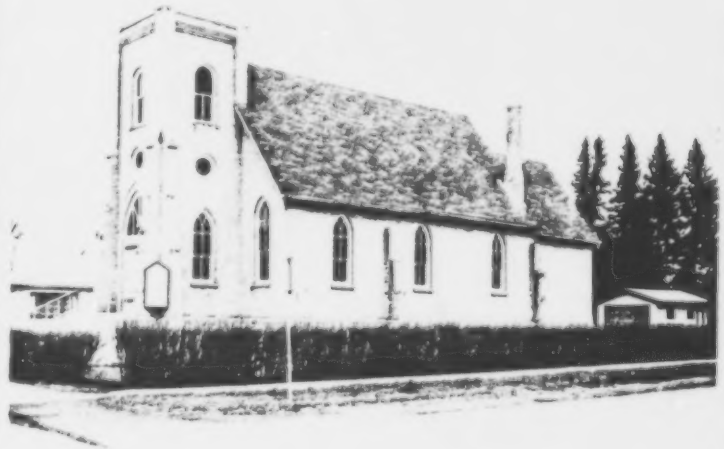
GLADSTONE

CHURCH:	All Saints
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Westbourne
DATE BUILT:	1904
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	E.J. Cresswell
CONSTRUCTION:	brick and stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	An early multi-purpose church building. The interior of the church is particularly striking for its glass and its sense of volume, articulated by the exposed wooden roof.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	3; 61; 48, p. 35
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



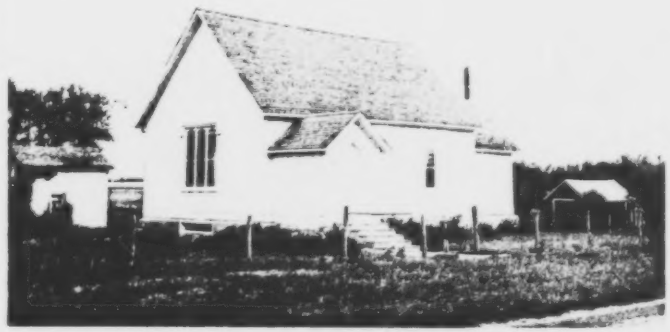
GLENBORO

CHURCH:	St. Stephen's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	South Cypress
DATE BUILT:	1904
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	An example of the standard wood frame plan built in brick.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	62, p. 62
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



GLENORA

CHURCH:	St. George
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Argyle
DATE BUILT:	c1889
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	George Stewart
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	occasional services
COMMENTS:	This church was moved to Glenora from Marringhurst in 1926. The interior was renovated following a fire in 1963.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	149; 63, pp. 27-30
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM



GRAND RAPIDS

CHURCH:	St. John's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Grand Rapids Indian Reserve
DATE BUILT:	1966
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This is the third church built for the parish. The first was constructed in 1905, a second in 1928.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	127, p. 95
PHOTO SOURCE:	

GRAND RAPIDS

CHURCH: St. James
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: L.G.D., Grand Rapids
DATE BUILT: c1902-1903
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: The chancel was added to the church in 1905. The tower has now been dismantled.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

GRAND MARAIS

CHURCH: St. Jude's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: St. Clements
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

GRANDVIEW

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	NE 24-25-24W
MUNICIPALITY:	Grandview
DATE BUILT:	1903
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This church is striking because of its simple lines and porch with inset entrance.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	132
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

GROSS ISLE

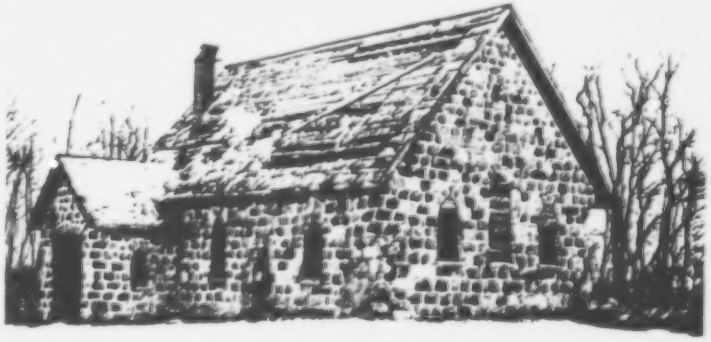
CHURCH:	St. Michael
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Rosser
DATE BUILT:	1891-92
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The interior of the church was renovated in 1955.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	66, p. 80
PHOTO SOURCE:	66, p. 80

HAMIOTA

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Hamiota
DATE BUILT:	1901
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This church is similar to St. Cyprian's, Teulon.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	71, pp. 104-06; 70, pp. 195-96
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

HARGRAVE

CHURCH:	St. John
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Wallace
DATE BUILT:	1902
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	fieldstone
PRESENT USE:	abandoned
COMMENTS:	Now a ruin, this is one of the last Anglican churches built of fieldstone in the province.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	182, 17/7/1902, p. 1
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



HARTNEY

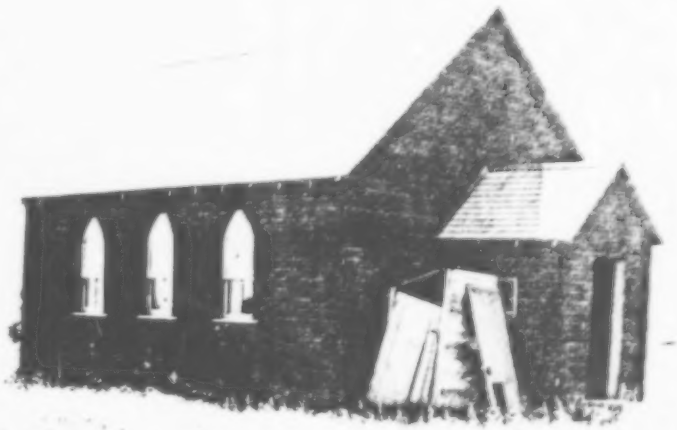
CHURCH:	St. Andrew's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Cameron
DATE BUILT:	1894-95
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	J.E. Sparrow/Robert Taylor, painter/Cameron & Barker
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	An early brick parish church, striking because of its high pitched roof. The chancel was added in 1907.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	74, pp. 41-43; 141, p. 1; 73, pp. 26-27
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

HEADINGLEY

CHURCH:	Holy Trinity
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1885; Tower c1920
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The church was moved to its present site in 1951.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	40
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

HIGH BLUFF

CHURCH:	St. Margaret's
LOCATION:	SE 24-10-6W
MUNICIPALITY:	Portage La Prairie
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	granary
COMMENTS:	This was formerly St. Margaret's, High Bluff. In the 1950s it was moved to its present location where it served as St. Matthew's mission until the 1960s.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	172, p. 9
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM



HODGSON

CHURCH:	St. Philip
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Fisher
DATE BUILT:	1919-20
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	52
PHOTO SOURCE:	Rupert's Land Diocesan Office

HOLLAND

CHURCH: Emmanuel
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Victoria
DATE BUILT: 1893-94/spire added 1898
ARCHITECT: Andrew Maxwell
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: One of the most ambitious wood frame churches of the 1890s. Well maintained. Andrew Maxwell was also the architect of St. Matthew's Church, Boyne Creek, now demolished.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 190, 22/9/1893, p.8; 79, pp.89-91
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

HOMEWOOD

CHURCH:
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 34, pp. 216-17
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

HOLMFIELD

CHURCH:	St. George
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Turtle Mountain
DATE BUILT:	1906-8
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	John Henderson
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	Chancel added 1928.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	80, p. 63; 82, p. 86
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

ILFORD

CHURCH:	St. Stephen's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:	c1970
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	church
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	Rev. Ralph Rowe

JACKHEAD

CHURCH: St. James
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: abandoned
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: Rupert's Land Diocesan Office

KALEIDA

CHURCH: St. Mary (Winram Memorial) Ist Alban
LOCATION: NW 8-2-8W
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT: I892
ARCHITECT: Charles Wheeler
BUILDER: Lamb & McInnes
CONSTRUCTION: fieldstone
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: Designed by Winnipeg architect Charles Wheeler. Door moved to west end of church in the I920s. Windows manufactured by Ernest Edgell, Winnipeg. In I98I the parish amalgamated with the congregation of St. Alban, Snowflake.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 101, 05/11/1892; 129, pp. 166-67; 110, p. 136
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

KELWOOD

CHURCH:	St. John's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Rosedale
DATE BUILT:	1913
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	A characteristic church of the 1914 period with square castellated tower.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	85, pp. 37-44
PHOTO SOURCE:	85

KENVILLE

CHURCH:	St. Peter's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Swan Valley
DATE BUILT:	1930
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	Swan Valley Museum
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	128, p. 5, pp. 18-19
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

KILLARNEY

CHURCH:	Holy Trinity
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Turtle Mountain
DATE BUILT:	1890/1892/1927
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	R. Rolston
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame/brick veneer/stucco
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The church is remarkable for its glass. The church was re-oriented in 1927.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	121, p. 81; 17, 09/10/1890, p. 5; 82, p. 95
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

KINOSOTA

CHURCH:	St. Bede's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Alonsa
DATE BUILT:	1942
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Part of the original nineteenth century church is used as the chancel.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

KIRKELLA

CHURCH:	St. John's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Wallace
DATE BUILT:	1906
ARCHITECT:	Rev. William Stocker
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	occasional services
COMMENTS:	Hand-made pews, cement foundation 1906. The glass is hand painted.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	86, pp. 125-26
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

KOLA

CHURCH:	Church of the Advent
LOCATION:	NE 18-10-28W
MUNICIPALITY:	Wallace
DATE BUILT:	c1884
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	occasional service
COMMENTS:	A well-preserved example of the simple wood frame church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	47, p. 68
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

LAC DU BONNET

CHURCH: St. John's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Lac du Bonnet
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: Sanctuary remodelled, 1975.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 87, pp. 136-40
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

LAKE ST. MARTIN

CHURCH: St. John
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT: c1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: Rupert's Land Diocesan Office

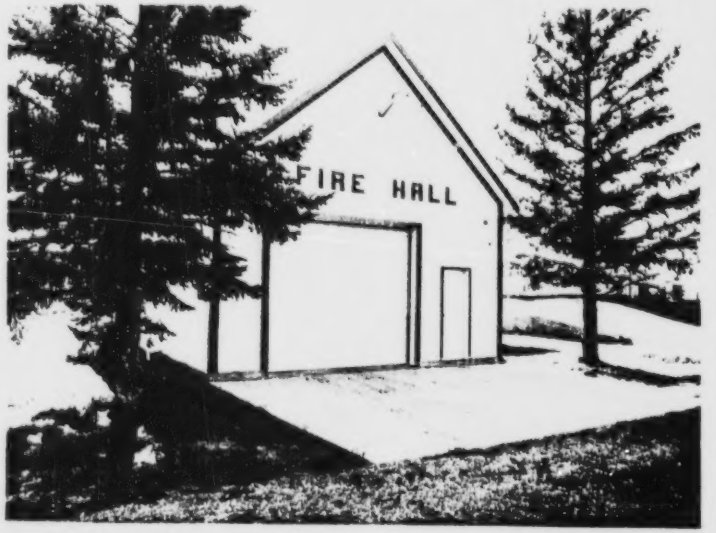
LA RIVIERE

CHURCH: St. Paul
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE: Garage
COMMENTS:
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

LAURIER

CHURCH: Holy Trinity
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: McCreary
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



LEAF RAPIDS

CHURCH:	Cross of Faith Ecumenical Church
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Town of Leaf Rapids
DATE BUILT:	1971-74
ARCHITECT:	Stecheson/Frederickson/Katz
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	steel
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Chapel located in town centre.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	Stecheson/Katz architects

LILY BAY

CHURCH:	St. Cuthbert
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Eriksdale
DATE BUILT:	1908
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	The Barlow Boys
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame/metal cladding
PRESENT USE:	abandoned
COMMENTS:	This church is now open to vandalism.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	90, p. 20; 92. pp.193-94
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

LITTLE BLACK RIVER

CHURCH:
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

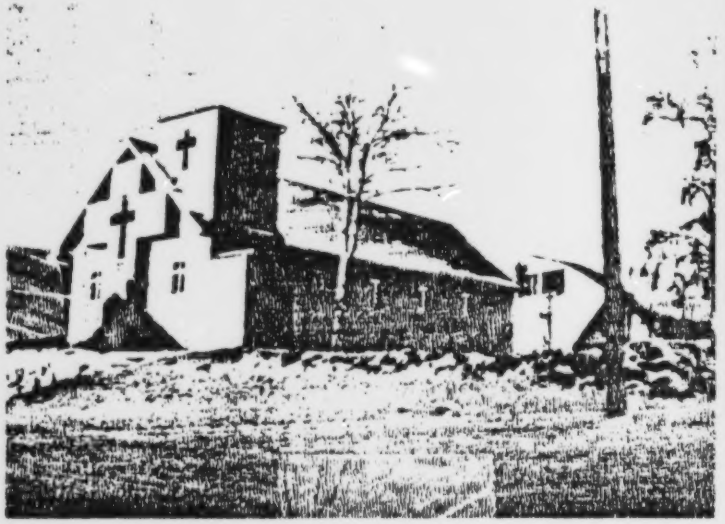
LOCKPORT

CHURCH: St. Thomas
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: St. Andrew's
DATE BUILT: 1904-05
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame & stucco
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: Tower added 1921. It includes a memorial window to those killed in World War I. The first chapel of ease, of log, was built here in 1868.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 68, pp. 144-45; 116, pp. 65-66
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

LYNN LAKE

CHURCH: St. Simon's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: L.G.D., Lynn Lake
DATE BUILT: 1959-60
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: Brandon Diocesan Office



McCREARY

CHURCH: St. Michael & All Angels
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: McCreary
DATE BUILT: c1929-30
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 16, p. 421
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

MACGREGOR

CHURCH: St. Paul's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: North Norfolk
DATE BUILT: 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: This was formerly St. John's, Stockton. It was moved to MacGregor in November, 1985.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

MACGREGOR

CHURCH: St. Paul's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: North Norfolk
DATE BUILT: 1899
ARCHITECT: C.W. Lye
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: church hall
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 173
PHOTO SOURCE: 173, p. 29.

MAFEKING

CHURCH: St. Margaret
LOCATION: SW 12-43-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Swan River
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

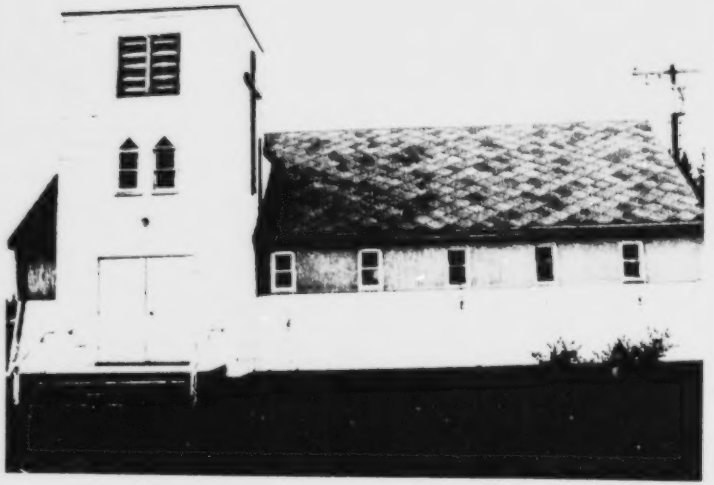
MAKINAK

CHURCH: Holy Trinity
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Ochre River
DATE BUILT: 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: summer services
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 16, p. 415; 193
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

MANIGATOGAN

CHURCH:	St. Philips
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:	1960
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This church is similar to Christ Church, Wanipigow (Hole River).
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	189
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



MANITOU

CHURCH:	St. John the Baptist
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Pembina
DATE BUILT:	1906
ARCHITECT:	Mr. Jukes (attributed)
BUILDER:	George W. Ullyot
CONSTRUCTION:	brick and stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	101, 05/6/1885, p. 3; 19/6/1885, p.2
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

n's Anglican Church, Manitou, Man.

MAPLETON

CHURCH:	St. Clement's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Town of Selkirk
DATE BUILT:	1861
ARCHITECT:	Samuel Taylor
BUILDER:	Samuel Taylor
CONSTRUCTION:	stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	For many years St. Clement's was the official church of Lower Fort Garry. Tower added 1924. Houses the John West Bell brought from England in 1820.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	116. pp. 59-61; 94, p. 14
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

MATLOCK

CHURCH:	Church of the Mustard Seed
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	St. Andrews
DATE BUILT:	c1901
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	Moved from Metis (Sauteaux) parish formerly existing at the mouth of the Red (West Channel) in 1940.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	116, p. 54
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

MELITA

CHURCH: Christ Church
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Arthur
DATE BUILT: 1897
ARCHITECT: William Stocker
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: William Stocker also designed St. John's, Kirkella. Stocker carved the oak communion table.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 4; 192
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

MIAMI

CHURCH: St. James
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Thompson
DATE BUILT: 1908
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS: Now part of the Miami museum.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 77, pp. 56 and 63
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

MIDDLECHURCH

CHURCH:	St. Paul
LOCATION:	287 Balderstone Avenue
MUNICIPALITY:	West St. Paul
DATE BUILT:	1876-80
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Carpenter, Alfred Sellick
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	The church has been considerably altered. The lych gate is c1890.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	98
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

MINIOTA

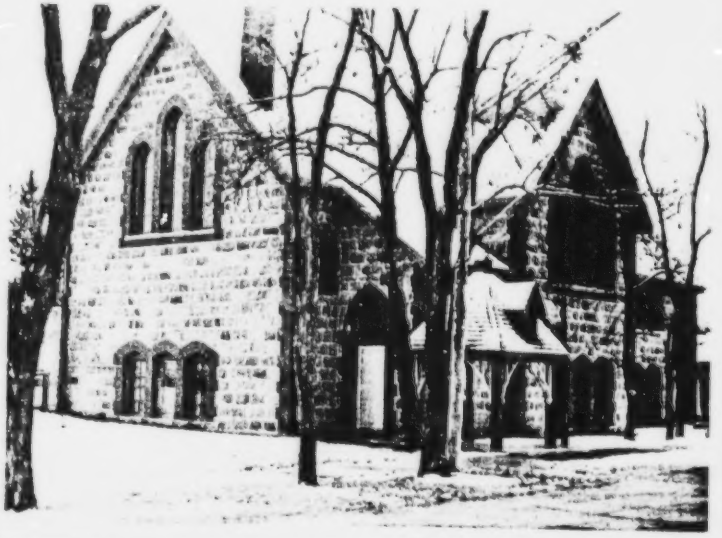
CHURCH:	Holy Trinity
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Miniota
DATE BUILT:	c1908
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This was originally a flour and feed store.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	191, pp. 144-45
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

MINITONAS

CHURCH:	St. Matthews
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Minitonas
DATE BUILT:	1926
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Contains stained glass and pews from Duncanville Church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

MINNEDOSA

CHURCH:	St. Mark's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Odanah
DATE BUILT:	1903-04
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	fieldstone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	An important town church, with lych gate.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	108, p. 16; 107, pp. 71-72
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



MOOSE LAKE

CHURCH:	St. John's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Moose Lake Indian Reserve
DATE BUILT:	l948
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick veneer on wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	May have been constructed by a contractor from The Pas, or by Marion Luclew, of Moose Lake. Replaced earlier church of 1913.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	127, pp. 94-95
PHOTO SOURCE:	

MORDEN

CHURCH:	St. Thomas
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Stanley
DATE BUILT:	cl885
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	This church was moved to Morden from Nelson in l886. It has been significantly renovated.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	112, p. 52.; 113, pp. 95-96.
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

NAPINKA

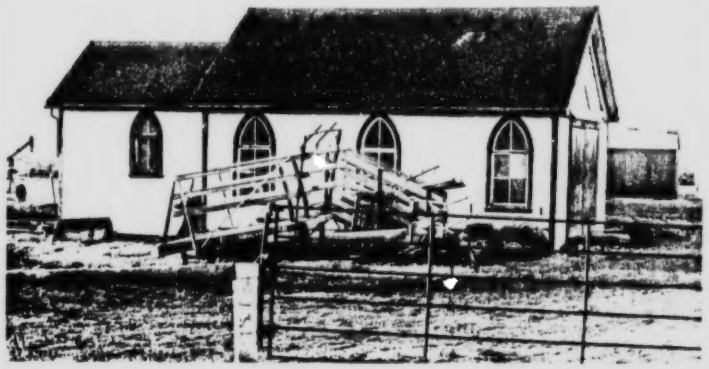
CHURCH:	St. George's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Brenda
DATE BUILT:	1904
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	abandoned
COMMENTS:	A well constructed brick church of the early 1900s; now left to vandalism.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	118
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

NEEPAWA

CHURCH:	St. James
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Langford
DATE BUILT:	1897-8
ARCHITECT:	F. Peters
BUILDER:	Jones & Fusee
CONSTRUCTION:	brick/stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Belfry & tower added 1922, sanctuary & chancel 1955.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	119, pp. 196-97
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

NEWDALE

CHURCH:	St. John
LOCATION:	NW I-I6-21W
MUNICIPALITY:	Strathclair
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	garage
COMMENTS:	Owner, Bill Zahaiko
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	120, pp. 21 and 24
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



NEW HAVEN

CHURCH:	St. Matthew
LOCATION:	NW 14-4-8W
MUNICIPALITY:	Pembina
DATE BUILT:	I904
ARCHITECT:	Rev. Rowe
BUILDER:	George W. Ullyot
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The contract price for the church was $I,500.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	146
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

NINETTE

CHURCH:	St. Michael and All Angels
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Riverside
DATE BUILT:	1905-06
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Charles Orevend
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	An extremely unusual variation on the common plan, with miniature transepts and a spire at the crossing.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	22, pp. 84, 85 and 90; 26, p. 220
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

OAK LAKE

CHURCH:	St. Alban's
LOCATION:	NE 23-9-24W
MUNICIPALITY:	Sifton
DATE BUILT:	1889-90
ARCHITECT:	James Andrew
BUILDER:	Shaw & McLean
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame, fieldstone foundation
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	One of the finest interiors in the province.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	123, pp. 129-30; 102, 26/6/1890, p. 8
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

NORWAY HOUSE

CHURCH: St. Mark's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Norway House Indian Reserve
DATE BUILT: cl905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: Rupert's Land Diocesan Office

OAKVILLE

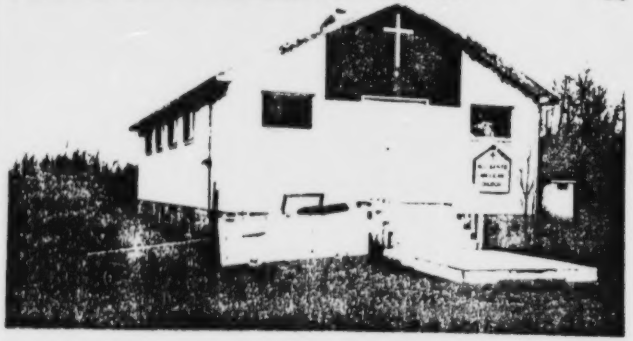
CHURCH: St. Luke
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Portage La Prairie
DATE BUILT: I900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: J. Grant
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: Contains a fine memorial window.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 111, pp. 133-36
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

PEGUIS

CHURCH: St. Matthew's & All Saints and St. Peter
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Peguis Indian Reserve
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: all three churches used
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: Rupert's Land Diocesan Office



PELICAN RAPIDS

CHURCH: St. Andrew
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT: cl935
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: occasional services
COMMENTS: This church is modelled on an earlier structure.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

PEMBINA CROSSING

CHURCH:	St. Luke
LOCATION:	SE 26-2-9W
MUNICIPALITY:	Pembina
DATE BUILT:	1922
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Sam McGee
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	special occasions
COMMENTS:	This is the only building left at the planned town site of Pembina Crossing. First services were held on this site in 1885.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	151, pp. 576-77
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

PETERSFIELD

CHURCH:	St. George's Wakefield Anglican Church
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	St. Andrews
DATE BUILT:	c1904
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Alex Graves
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame, stone foundation
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The bell tower was added in 1944.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	29, p. 61.
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

PIKWITONEI

CHURCH:	St. Mark's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:	c1935
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	189
PHOTO SOURCE:	

PILOT MOUND

CHURCH:	St. John
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Louise
DATE BUILT:	1899
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	137, pp. 10-11; 151, pp. 337-38
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

PINEY

CHURCH:
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY:
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

PINE FALLS

CHURCH: Church of the Advent
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Alexander
DATE BUILT: 1937
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: A half-timber and stucco church.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 39, p. 52
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

POINT DU BOIS

CHURCH:	St. Mary's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Whiteshell Provincial Park
DATE BUILT:	1951
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The church, originally a community hall, was acquired by the congregation in 1928. It was rebuilt in 1951 following a fire.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	39, p. 193
PHOTO SOURCE:	Keewatin Diocesan office.

POPLAR PARK

CHURCH:	St. James Anglican
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	St. Clements
DATE BUILT:	c1905
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	157, p. 181
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

POPLAR POINT

CHURCH:	St. Anne's
LOCATION:	NE 32-l3-4W
MUNICIPALITY:	Portage La Prairie
DATE BUILT:	l862-64
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	Red River frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	St. Anne's is a provincial historic site.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	32, pp. 124-25; 97
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

CHURCH:	St. Mary's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Portage La Prairie
DATE BUILT:	l898
ARCHITECT:	H.S. Griffith
BUILDER:	J.H. Bosson
CONSTRUCTION:	stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The only Anglican church by Winnipeg architect H.S. Griffith.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	57; 58; 117; 168; 41; 32, pp. 123-24
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

RAPID CITY

CHURCH:	St. Thomas
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Saskatchewan
DATE BUILT:	1881
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The oldest church in western Manitoba. Pews made by local cabinetmaker Alfred Rouse.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	135, pp. 116-17
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

RATHWELL

CHURCH:	St. Paul's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	South Norfolk
DATE BUILT:	1892-94
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The church was remodelled in 1922, including construction of the chancel and tower.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	136, pp. 46-48
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

REEDY CREEK

CHURCH: St. John's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY:* L.G.D., Alonsa
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

RESTON

CHURCH: St. John's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
DATE BUILT: 1903
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: The church was considerably altered in 1950 and 1960.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 152, p.465; 145
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

RESTON

CHURCH:	St. Peter
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Pipestone
DATE BUILT:	1915
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	Parish Hall
COMMENTS:	This was formerly St. Peter's, Cromer. It was moved to Reston in 1960.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	152, pp. 105-06 and 109
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

RIDGEVILLE

CHURCH:	St. Mary
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Franklin
DATE BUILT:	1905
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Kenneth Saunders
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	A well maintained example of an early 1900s prairie church with side tower. Church pews funded by the Church of England.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	150, p. 101; 60, p.12
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

RIVERS

CHURCH: St. James
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Daly
DATE BUILT: 1958
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 9, pp. 76 and 153
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

ROBLIN

CHURCH: Christ Church
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Shell River
DATE BUILT: 1928
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

ROLAND

CHURCH: St. John
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Roland
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 114, pp. 196-98
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

ROUNTHWAITE

CHURCH: St. John the Divine
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Oakland
DATE BUILT: 1882
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS: Despite changes since the construction, St. John's remains an exemplary example of High Victorian taste. Next to St. Thomas, Rapid City (1881) it is the oldest Anglican church in western Manitoba.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 144
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

RUSSELL

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Russell
DATE BUILT:	1965
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick veneer
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This replaces an earlier church built in 1889.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	78; 154, pp. 62-63
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

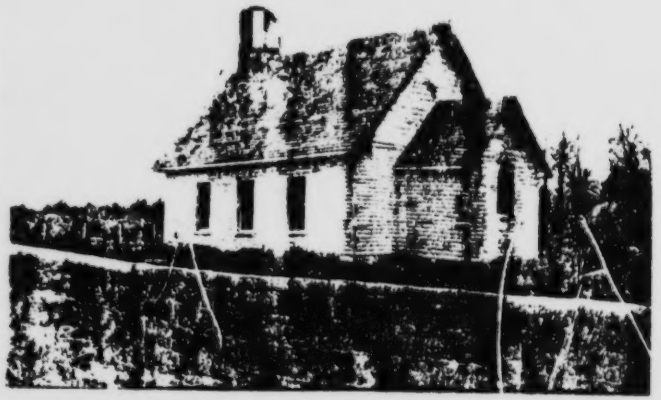
ST. ANDREWS

CHURCH:	St. Andrew's-on-the-Red
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	St. Andrews
DATE BUILT:	1844-9
ARCHITECT:	Duncan McRae and Rev. Cockran
BUILDER:	Duncan McRae
CONSTRUCTION:	stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The oldest stone church in Western Canada.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	116, pp. 57-58; 94, pp. 49-52
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

SANDY BAY

CHURCH: St. Mary
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY:
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



SCANTERBURY

CHURCH: St. Philip
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead Indian Reserve
DATE BUILT: c1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: In need of repair.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

SELKIRK

CHURCH:	Chapel of St. George's Peguis/St. Michael and All Angels
LOCATION:	Lot 41
MUNICIPALITY:	St. Andrews
DATE BUILT:	1938-39
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	used as Chapel for Boy's School
COMMENTS:	This was formerly St. George's Anglican Church, Peguis.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	116, p. 61.
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

SELKIRK

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Town of Selkirk
DATE BUILT:	Nave 1887/steeple 1890/chancel 1894
ARCHITECT:	Alfred Sellick
BUILDER:	Alfred Sellick
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The most distinctive aspect of the church is the tower with its oversize buttresses.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	131; 94. p. 14
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

SHAMATTAWA

CHURCH: St. John's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY:
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: Frank Willard

SHELLMOUTH

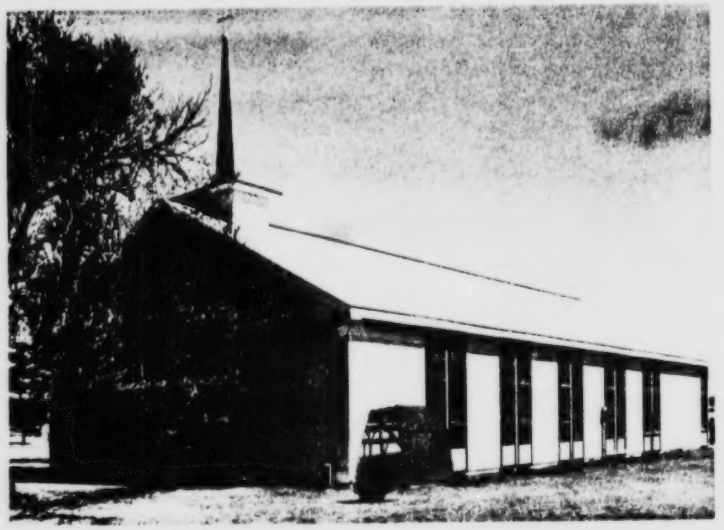
CHURCH: St. Cuthbert
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Shellmouth
DATE BUILT: 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: abandoned
COMMENTS: The church was sold in 1972, but still stands in the town.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 166, p. 41
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

SHILO

CHURCH: St. Barbara's
LOCATION: Shilo
MUNICIPALITY: North Cypress
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



SHOAL LAKE

CHURCH: St. Paul's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Shoal Lake
DATE BUILT: 1892
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: IOOF Lodge
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 167, p. 49
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

SHOAL LAKE

CHURCH:	St. Paul's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Shoal Lake
DATE BUILT:	1920
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	167, p. 49
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

SIDNEY

CHURCH:	
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	North Norfolk
DATE BUILT:	1909
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	storage building
COMMENTS:	This was formerly the Methodist and then the United Church in Sydney.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	23, p. 189
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

SIOUX VALLEY

CHURCH: St. Luke's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Sioux Valley Indian Reserve (#58)
DATE BUILT: cl908
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: There has been a church here since 1880.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 65, p. 29; 181, p. 53
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

SNOW LAKE

CHURCH: St. Francis of Assisi
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE:

SOLSGIRTH

CHURCH:	St. Stephen's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Birtle
DATE BUILT:	1906
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Steeple removed in 1966. The altar is from Blenheim church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	1, p. 156
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

SOLSGIRTH

CHURCH:	St. James
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Birtle
DATE BUILT:	c1889
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	attributed to Fred Holmon
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Beautifully situated overlooking the Birdtail Valley, this is an exemplary pioneer church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	1, pp. 155-56; 170
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

SOMERSET

CHURCH:	St. Barnabas
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Lorne
DATE BUILT:	1895
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	George Longbottom
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Cost of the church was approximately $1,000, partly paid by the SPCK. Lumber supplied by Brown & Rutherford Ltd. of Winnipeg. The round-headed windows and bull's-eye window are unusual features in an Anglican Church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	19, pp. 159-60 amd 279; 36, 02/8/1895, p. 4
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

SOURIS

CHURCH:	St. Luke's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Glenwood
DATE BUILT:	1883/1898/1910-12
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Like many English churches, the present fabric of St. Luke's is the result of several building campaigns. The chancel (1883) is an early example of brick construction in the area. The interior of the church was restored following a fire in 1952.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	96, p. 53; 68, p. 166; 171
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

SPLIT LAKE

CHURCH:	St. John the Baptist
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:	cl959-60/extended l978
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	local people/"Operation Beaver" volunteers
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This is one of the largest churches in the north. It replaces an earlier church built cl9l0.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	39, pp. 70-71; 189
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

SPRINGFIELD

CHURCH:	St. Margaret
LOCATION:	SW l2-ll-4E
MUNICIPALITY:	Springfield
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	43, p. 305
PHOTO SOURCE:	

STONEWALL

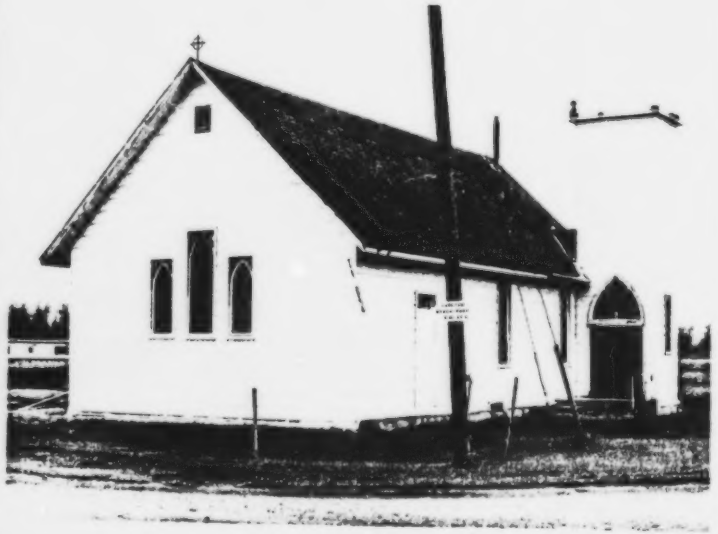
CHURCH:	Church of The Ascension
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Rockwood
DATE BUILT:	1881-82
ARCHITECT:	Wilmott and Stewart
BUILDER:	Enoch Williams
CONSTRUCTION:	stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Chancel added 1906. A picturesque treatment of the standard church plan.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	50, p. 17; 163; 140, pp. 279-80
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

STONY MOUNTAIN

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	School Road
MUNICIPALITY:	Rockwood
DATE BUILT:	1906
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	106, pp. 41-42
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

STRATHCLAIR

CHURCH: St. Luke's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Strathclair
DATE BUILT: 1903
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/aluminum siding
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS: Fine stained glass by J. Wippall & Co. Ltd., Exeter & London.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 153
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



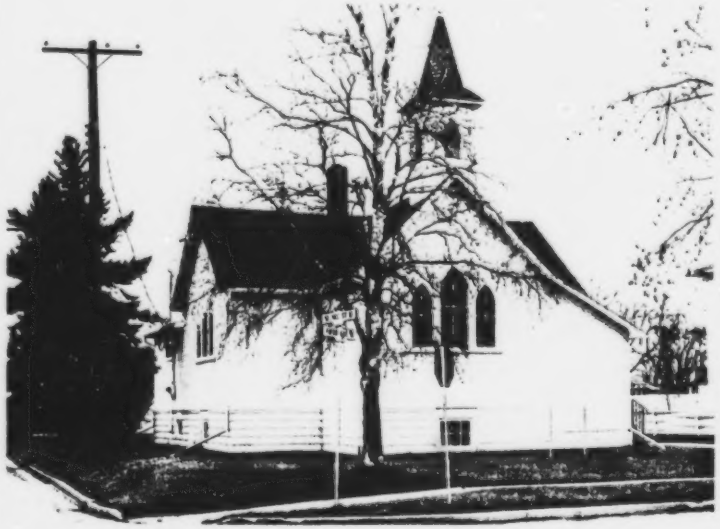
STRATHCLAIR

CHURCH: St. George's
LOCATION: Strathclair Museum
MUNICIPALITY: Strathclair
DATE BUILT: 1913
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: Part of Strathclair Museum
COMMENTS: This was formerly St. George's, Hepworth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

SWAN RIVER

CHURCH:	St. James
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Swan River
DATE BUILT:	1941
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Mr. Poulsen
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The only cruciform Anglican Church in Manitoba.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	180, pp. 70-73; 6; 169, p. 26
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



TADOULE LAKE

CHURCH:	St. Paul's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame/log
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	189
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

TEULON

CHURCH:	St. Cyprian's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Rockwood
DATE BUILT:	1899
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Jack Williams
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Originally built at SW-25-16-2E the church was moved to the present site in 1909.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	175, p. 61; 140, p. 280
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

THE PAS

CHURCH:	Church of the Messiah
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	The Pas Indian Reserve
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This replaces an earlier church of c1920.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

THE PAS

CHURCH:	Church of the Redeemer
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	The Pas Indian Reserve
DATE BUILT:	1920-22
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	122, 22/6/1940, p. 6
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

THE PAS

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Town of The Pas
DATE BUILT:	1896-97
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Includes pews and furnishings dating from the late 1840s. The mission is associated with Henry Budd, first native Anglican priest in Western Canada.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	127, p. 94; 64; 42; 126, pp. 46-47
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM & HRB

THICKET PORTAGE

CHURCH: St. James
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: log
PRESENT USE: active

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 189
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

THOMPSON

CHURCH: St. James
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: City of Thompson
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE:

TREHERNE

CHURCH:	St. Mark's
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	South Norfolk
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	178, pp. 70-71
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

VICTORIA

CHURCH:	All Saints
LOCATION:	
MUNICIPALITY:	Rockwood
DATE BUILT:	1877
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	log/wood frame
PRESENT USE:	occasional services
COMMENTS:	One of the few remaining churches from the 1870s. The chancel is a later addition.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	13; 140
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

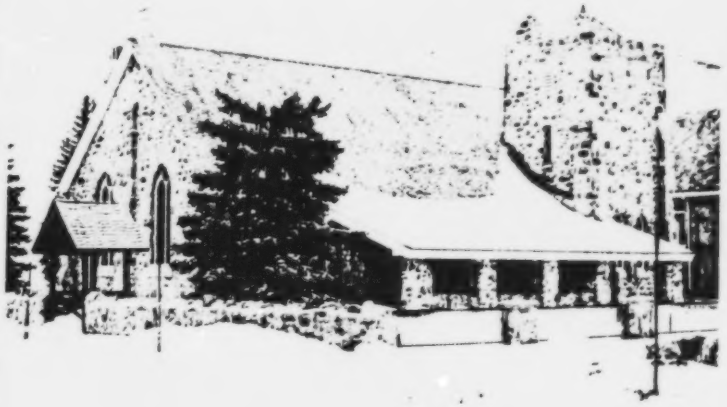
VICTORIA BEACH

CHURCH: St. Michael's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY:
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

VIRDEN

CHURCH: St. Mary's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
DATE BUILT: 1892
ARCHITECT: Walter Chesterton
BUILDER: Thomas Harrington
CONSTRUCTION: fieldstone
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: The work of a well known architect, this church is unique among churches of the 1890s for its assured handling of fieldstone and its sophisticated design.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 30, pp. 137-40; 183, pp. 115-17; 148, Vol. 2, No. 5, May 1892, p. 37.
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



WABOWDEN

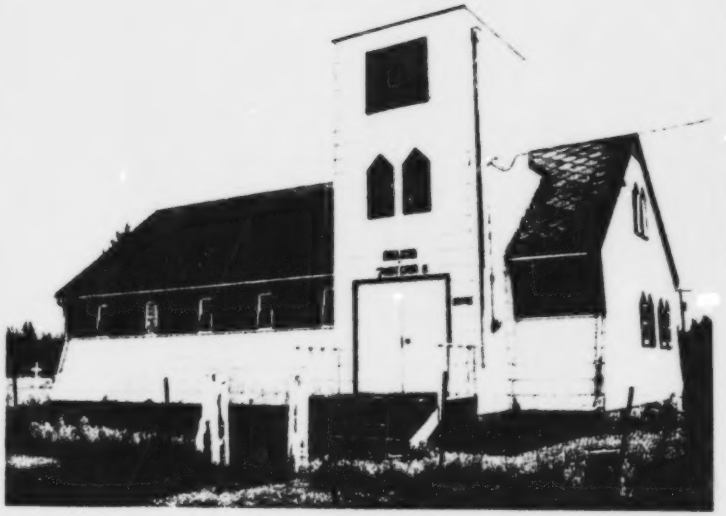
CHURCH: St. Andrews
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT: 1936
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE:

WANIPIGOW

CHURCH: Christ Church
LOCATION: Hollow Water Indian Reserve
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: This replaces an earlier, wood frame church.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



WASKADA

CHURCH: St. George
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Brenda
DATE BUILT: cl910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: Waskada Museum
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 185
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

WAWANESA

CHURCH: St. Paul's
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Oakland
DATE BUILT: 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: George Burgess
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: The angled tower with candle-snuff roof is unusual for an Anglican church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 197, p. 19
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

WESTBOURNE

CHURCH: St. George
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Westbourne
DATE BUILT: 1928-9
ARCHITECT: Gilbert Parfitt (attributed)
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

WHEATLAND

CHURCH:
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Daly
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

WHITEMOUTH

CHURCH: Christ Church
LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Whitemouth
DATE BUILT: 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 130
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

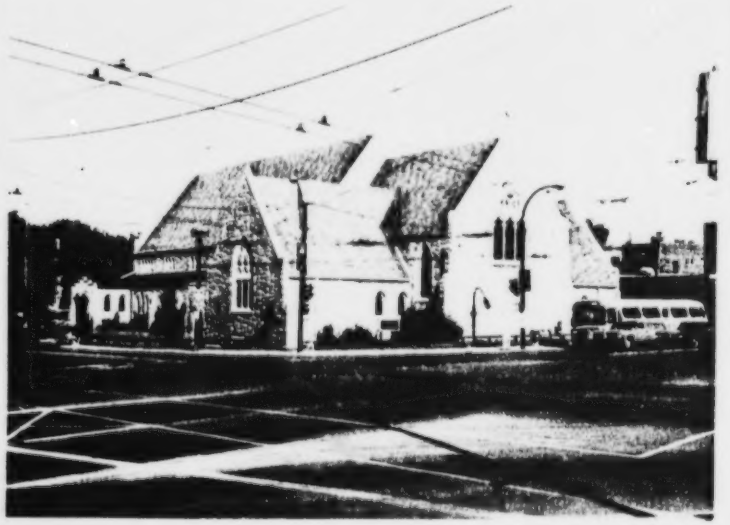
WHYTEWOLD

CHURCH: All Saints
LOCATION:
MUNCIPALITY: St. Andrews
DATE BUILT: 1922
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 116
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	All Saints
LOCATION:	Broadway & Osborne
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1926-27
ARCHITECT:	Northwood and Chivers
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This replaced an earlier church by Charles Barber.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	27
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	Christ Church
LOCATION:	1735 Corydon Avenue
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1956
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Goodridge Hall added 1966.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

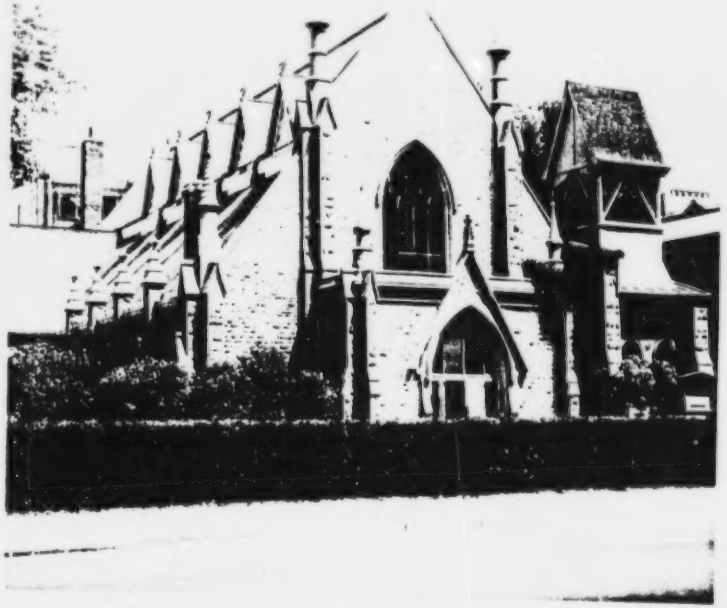
CHURCH: Church of the Good Shepherd
LOCATION: 673 Silverstone (Fort Garry)
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH: Holy Trinity
LOCATION: NW Corner, Smith and Graham
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1883-84
ARCHITECT: Charles Wheeler
BUILDER: J.G. Macdonald
CONSTRUCTION: stone
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

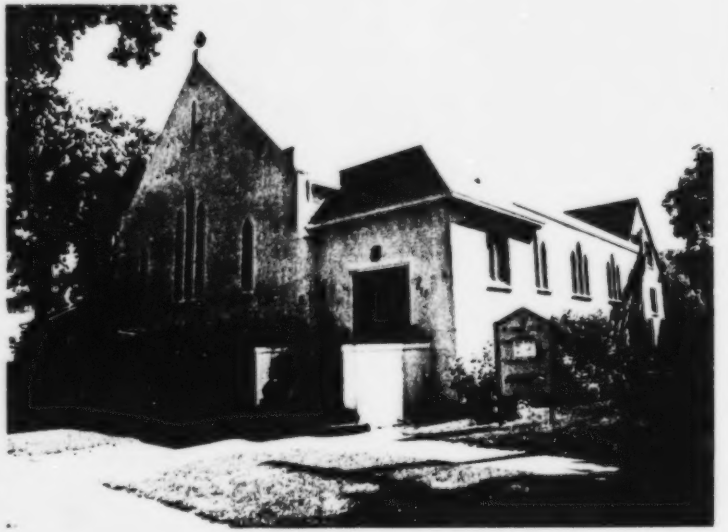
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 55
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



WINNIPEG

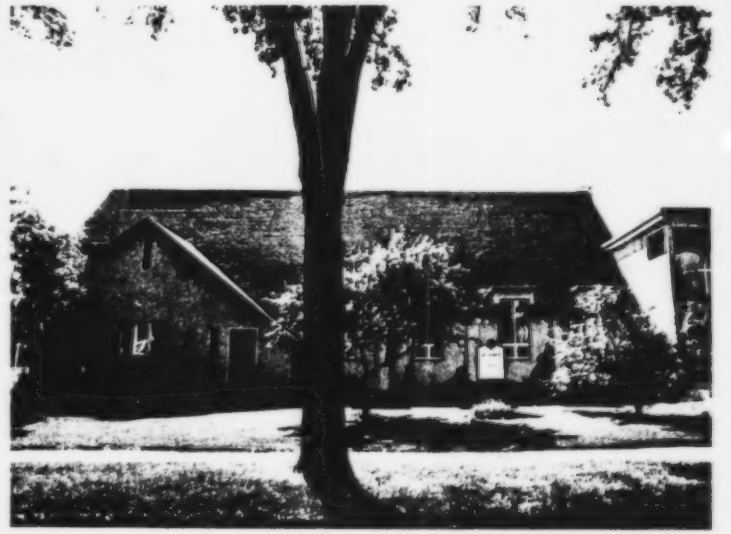
CHURCH: St. Aidan's
LOCATION: 274 Campbell Street
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1929-39
ARCHITECT: R.F. Taylor
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



WINNIPEG

CHURCH: St. Alban's
LOCATION: 486 Rathgar Ave.
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1951
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: One of the first post-war churches to be built in Winnipeg. Includes glass by Leo Mol.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 54, p. 15
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Andrews (Woodhaven)
LOCATION:	2700 Portage Avenue
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1947-50
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Mr. Goswell
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	church enlarged 1985.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	155
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Anne's
LOCATION:	253 Burrin Avenue
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1912
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	thrift shop
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	89, pp. 18-21
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Anne's
LOCATION:	253 Burrin Avenue
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1953/renovated 1983
ARCHITECT:	J.T. Laurie Ward
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	89, pp. 18-21
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Barnabas
LOCATION:	730 McPhillips
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	c1961
ARCHITECT:	Ward & MacDonald
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH: St. Bartholemew
LOCATION: 881 Autumnwood (St. Boniface)
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

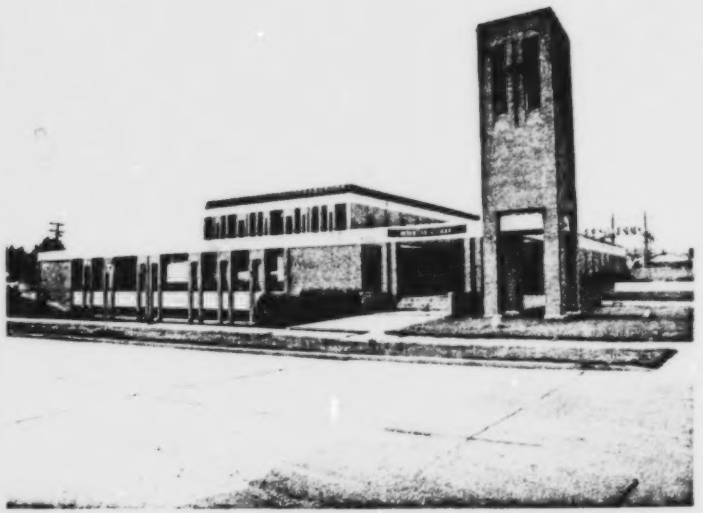
WINNIPEG

CHURCH: St. Bede
LOCATION: 99 Turner Street (St. James)
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1965
ARCHITECT: Smith, Carter Associates
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

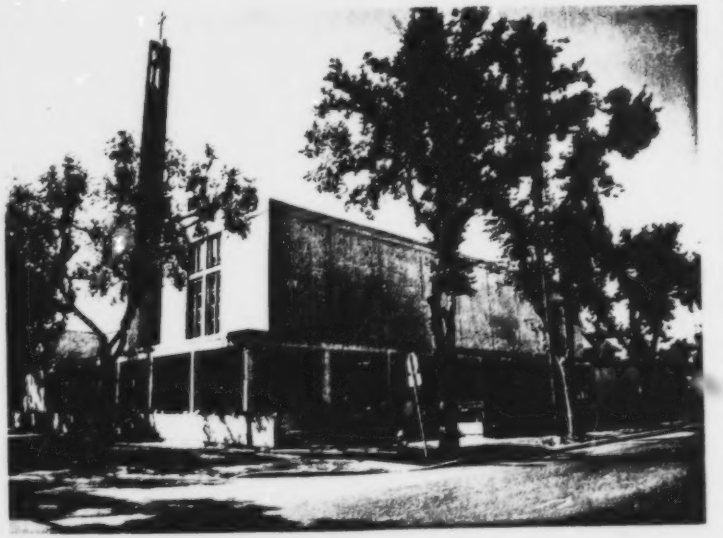
WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Chod/Christian Centre
LOCATION:	3390 Portage Avenue
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1968
ARCHITECT:	Pratt, Lindgren, Snider, Tomcez
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This is a community church shared by Anglican and Roman Catholic congregations.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



WINNIPEG

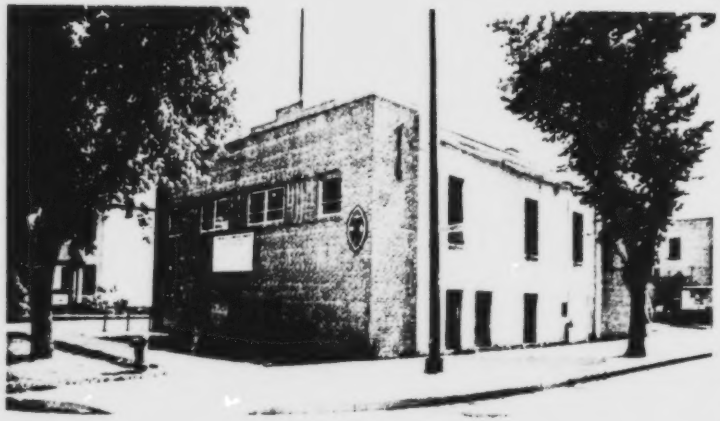
CHURCH:	St. George
LOCATION:	168 Wilton Street
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1957-58
ARCHITECT:	G. Leslie Russell
BUILDER:	H.J. Bird Construction Co.
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame, brick, tyndall stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	An excellent example of high modernism in a Winnipeg church design. Stained glass by Leo Mol.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	12
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB



WINNIPEG

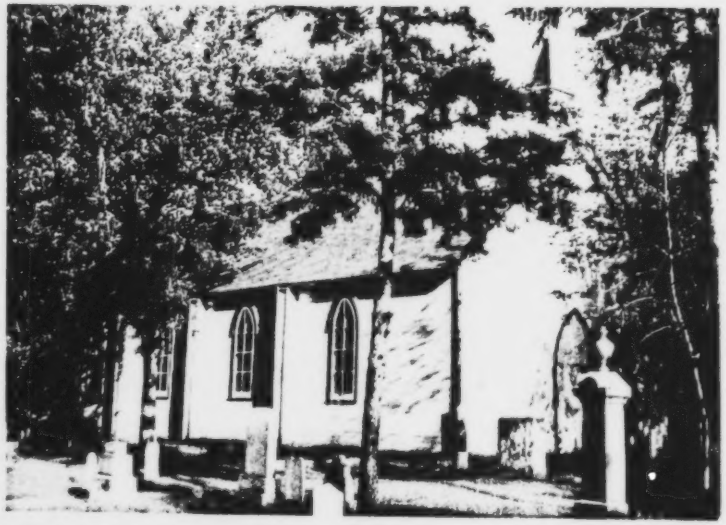
CHURCH: St. Helen's House
LOCATION: 410 Pritchard
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: This is also known as Native United Church

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



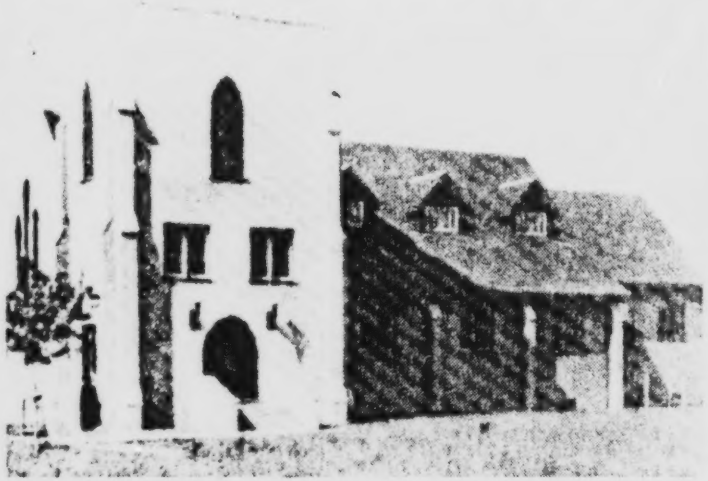
WINNIPEG

CHURCH: St. James (old)
LOCATION: Winnipeg
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1853
ARCHITECT: Rev. Taylor
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: log
PRESENT USE: occasional services
COMMENTS: One of the most historic churches in Winnipeg. Tower removed 1871. The interior of the church was altered 1967.
BIBLIOGRAPHY. 174; 159; 99; 162; 51
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM



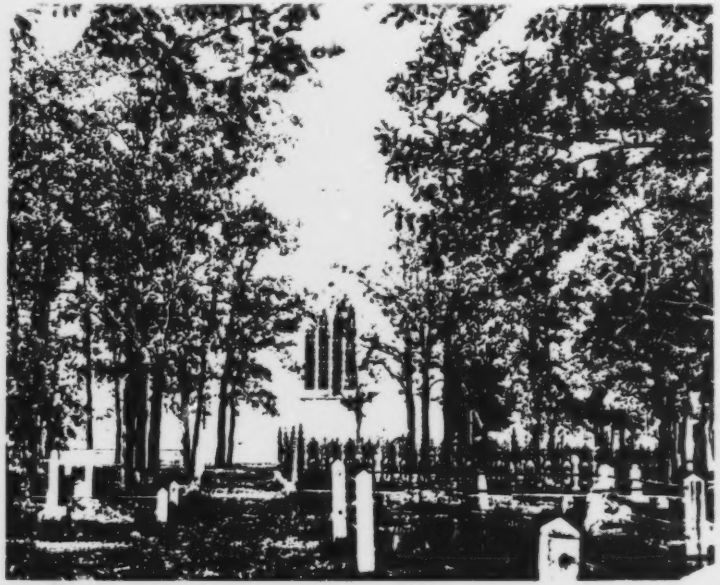
WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. James
LOCATION:	195 Collegiate Street
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1922
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Good example of a suburban church from the 1920s.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	164
PHOTO SOURCE:	164, p. 33



WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. John's Cathedral
LOCATION:	135 Anderson Avenue
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1926
ARCHITECT:	Prain & Parfitt
BUILDER:	Sutherland Construction
CONSTRUCTION:	brick and limestone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	This is the fourth church on this site and the birthplace of the Anglican Church in Western Canada.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	165; 20; 186
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM



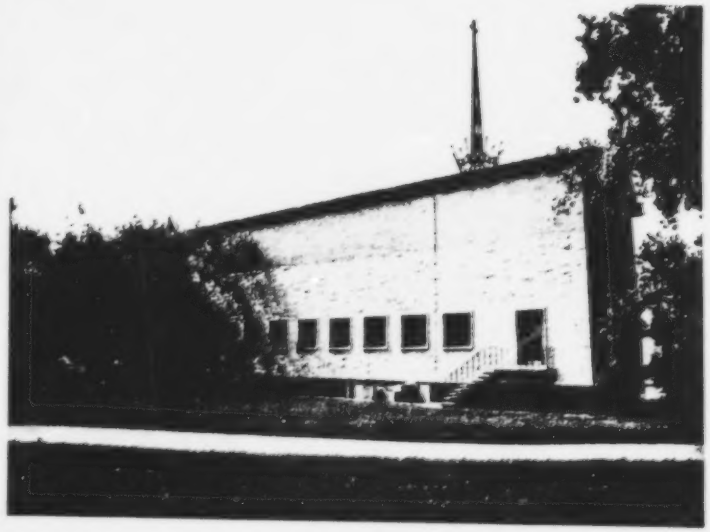
WINNIPEG

CHURCH: St. John's Parish Hall
LOCATION: Main Street
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS: This served as a church for the parish of St. John's Cathedral from 1912-19.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 16
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH: St. John's College
LOCATION: University of Manitoba
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Luke
LOCATION:	130 Nassau Street
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1904-05
ARCHITECT:	C.F. Bridgeman
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The tower was added 1909-10, designed by Winnipeg architects Woodman and Corey.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	68, p. 15
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Margaret's
LOCATION:	160 Ethelbert Street
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1912
ARCHITECT:	D.W.F. Nichols/addition 1951 & 1957 by Prain & Ward
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	A good example of a suburban church from the early 1900s.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	68
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Mark's
LOCATION:	19 St. Mark's Place (St. Vital)
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1916-17
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	congregation and hired builders
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active church
COMMENTS:	Extended, altered and stuccoed 1950.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Mark's
LOCATION:	Disraeli Ave.
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	
PRESENT USE:	
COMMENTS:	now a Ukrainian Catholic church.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Martin-in-the-Fields
LOCATION:	160 Smithfield Avenue
MUNICIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
BUILT:	1922
ARCHITECT:	Gilbert Parfitt
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	An early church by Winnipeg architect Gilbert Parfitt.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	89, pp. 117-18
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

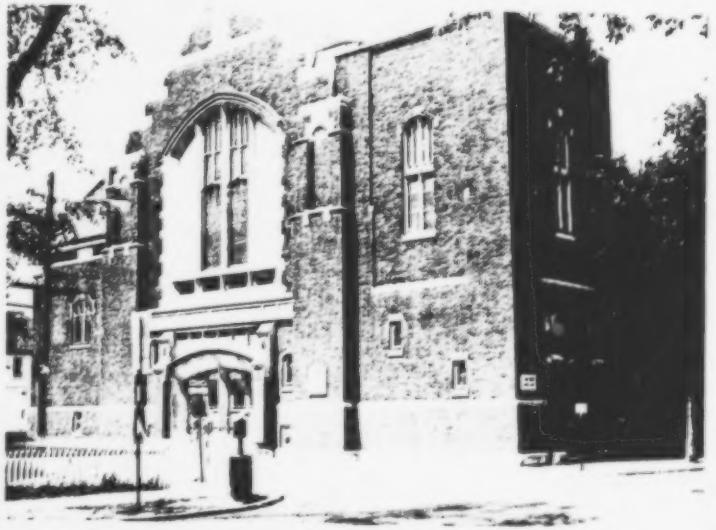
CHURCH:	St. Mary Magdalene
LOCATION:	3 St. Vital Road (St. Vital)
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Mary's
LOCATION:	3830 Roblin Blvd.
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1956-57
ARCHITECT:	Orest Sedun/McFactors, Tertesem, Sedun (1976 renovations)
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Matthew
LOCATION:	641 St. Matthews Street
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1912
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	H.E. Mathews
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The interior, one of the most magnificent in Winnipeg, was rebuilt in altered form following a fire in the 1940s.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM



WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Michael and All Angel's
LOCATION:	Hugo and Mulvey
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1920
ARCHITECT:	H.W. Greene
BUILDER:	Claydon Co.
CONSTRUCTION:	stone
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Includes stained glass by R. McCausland Co.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	68, p. 247; 54, p.15
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

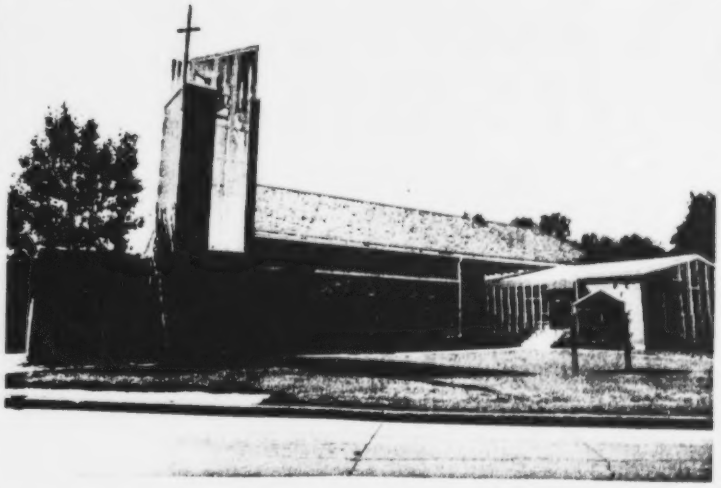
WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Patrick and St. Jude
LOCATION:	
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1926
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	PAM

WINNIPEG

CHURCH: St. Paul
LOCATION: 830 North Drive (Fort Garry)
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1958
ARCHITECT: John Graham
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS: The parish was formed in 1921, the existing parish hall was built in 1952.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



WINNIPEG

CHURCH: St. Peter's
LOCATION: 755 Elm Street
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Philip
LOCATION:	Tache and Eugenie (St. Boniface)
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1904
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	Chancel and east end added later, c1930.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

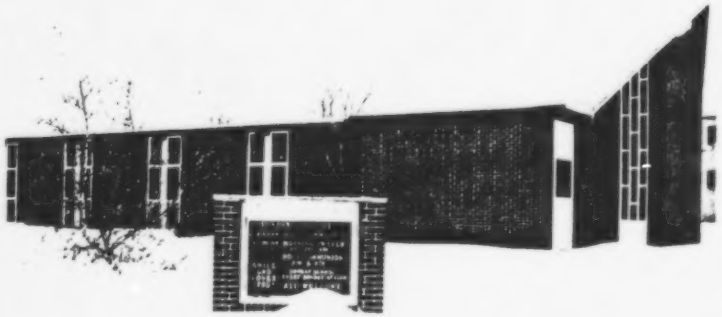
WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Saviour's
LOCATION:	690 Munroe (East Kildonan)
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1954
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	Bird Construction
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE:	parish hall
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH: St. Saviour's
LOCATION: 690 Munroe (East Kildonan)
MUNCIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1964
ARCHITECT: Plumpton, Nipper and Associates
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: active
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB



WINNIPEG

CHURCH: St. Stephen's
LOCATION: 220 Helmsdale (East Kildonan)
MUNICIPALITY: City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: c1912
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame, brick & stucco
PRESENT USE: parish hall, offices
COMMENTS: Interior altered. One of the first Winnipeg churches built on the east side of the Red River.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: PAM

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Stephen's
LOCATION:	220 Helmsdale (East Kildonan)
MUNICIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1978
ARCHITECT.	McDonald, Cockburn, Mcleod McFeetors, J.T. Laure Ward
BUILDER:	H.J. Funk & Sons Ltd.
CONSTRUCTION:	brick
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	A fine example of modern church architecture.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG

CHURCH:	St. Thomas
LOCATION:	1567 William Ave. W.
MUNCIPALITY:	City of Winnipeg
DATE BUILT:	1923
ARCHITECT:	W.P. Bellhouse
BUILDER:	Cranston and Pilgrim
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame and stucco
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	161
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WINNIPEG BEACH

CHURCH:	St. Bartholemew
LOCATION:	
MUNCIPALITY:	St. Andrews
DATE BUILT:	1909
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The church was remodelled and moved to its present site in 1947.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	116, p. 59
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WOODLANDS

CHURCH:	St. George
LOCATION:	Proctor Street
MUNCIPALITY:	Woodlands
DATE BUILT:	1902
ARCHITECT:	
BUILDER:	
CONSTRUCTION:	wood frame
PRESENT USE:	active
COMMENTS:	The church was formerly Christ Church, Rosser. Constructed in Rosser in 1902, the church was moved to Woodlands in 1946. The church was decorated and a full basement added at that time.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	142; 133; 88
PHOTO SOURCE:	HRB

WOODLANDS

CHURCH: St. Luke (Poplar Heights)
LOCATION: Woodlands Pioneer Museum
MUNCIPALITY: Woodlands
DATE BUILT: 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: used for occasional services
COMMENTS: The church was originally situated at SW 15-13-3W. The lectern and prayer desk from St. Luke's church, Bonnie Doon (demolished), is now found at the Woodlands Pioneer Museum.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PHOTO SOURCE: HRB

YORK LANDING

CHURCH: St. John's
LOCATION:
MUNCIPALITY: Unorganized Territory
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 189
PHOTO SOURCE: Rupert's Land Diocesan Office

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